The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Passage of the Irish Church Bill by the House of Lords.

The Oath of the Regency Administered to Serrano.

General Prim Made Minister of War.

Capture of a Boston Schooner by a Spanish War-Steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill—Intense Excitement Over the Last Debate in the Lords—The Crowd in and About the House—Passage of the Bill to its Second Reading.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.

The House of Lords did not adjourn till nearly 4 o'clock this morning, owing to the efforts made to press the passage of the Irish Church bill to its second reading. The proceedings, which were highly interesting and important, attracted a great crowd of spectators, among whom were the Prince of WALES and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The benches, lobbies, galleries, and every available space, were filled with people, who remained until the final result.

Lord HATHERLEY took the floor immediately on the conclusion of Lord WESTBURY'S speech, and warmly supported the bill. He said that whatever were the shortcomings of Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GLADSTONE, the want of clearness was certainly not one of them. Last year both of these gentlemen unfolded the policy to be pursued. He regretted the long delay in an act of justice, and asserted that it was the right of the State to interfere and regulate property for religious and charitable purposes when opposed to the public good and when it could be better and more usefully appropriated. He said that the acts of ELIZABETH clearly intended the Church to be that of the nation. He drew a fearful picture of the manner in which the policy had been carried out, but, he said, it had entirely failed, although seconded by the Bishops and clergy. The attempt to force a hostile Church on a people was the root of all evils. Ireland exonerated the clergy of the present day for complicity in these acts, but the odium attached and descended to them. The present measure was only one to establish a new epoch in the religion of Ireland; instead of ruining, to give the Church for the first time a fair field and chance of conciliating the people. He strongly defended the justice, necessity and sound policy of the bill. He agreed with the idea advanced by some, that it would be better to devote a part of the funds accruing to education; but as the nation was unable to agree to its use in that way, there was no course to be pursued but that specified in the bill. The bill was fully indorsed by the country. In conclusion he exhorted the House to a calm consideration of the great measure irrespective of party feelings, and expressed his belief that all would unite in the desire to settle the question on a fair and impartial basis.

At midnight Lord CAIRNS took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said the subject had been fully exhausted, together with the charges against the Church as being a "badge of conquest" and a mission that had failed. The assistance required to enforce the penal laws in Ireland, the denial of the rule that the English sovereign is in possession of the land, and the fact of an Irish Parliament sitting at London were greater badges of conquest. The Church proclaimed Christianity and truth to all who were willing to receive; so her mission was not a failure. With regard to the penal laws the Church ought not now to be blamed for them, failing to be before her age, a hundred and fifty years ago. The union of Church and State was the only security for religious freedom and independence of thought, and it could not be severed without shocking the Protestantism of the country to its very foundations.

After speaking nearly three hours, Lord CAIRNS sat down amid prolonged cheering from the Conservative benches.

Earl GRANVILLE replied to Lord CAIRNS briefly, and then at 3 o'clock, amid the wildest excitement, the House of Lords proceeded to divide on the question: "Shall the bill be read the second time?" The result was announced as follows:

For	179
Against	146
Majority	33

The wildest cheering from the Liberal benches greeted the announcement, which were taken up by the partisans in the lobbies, and the crowds of people who were anxiously awaiting the result outside the building. The Lords immediately adjourned.

The Press on the Action of the Lords—Immense Orange Demonstration in Ireland.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.

The *Times* to-day in its article on the passage of the Irish Church bill to its second reading says that the bill has passed by a large majority, and a peaceable termination of the session is now assured. The great triumph is not so much a triumph for the Ministers as it is for the power of public opinion, and the machinery of the Constitution. Looking back into the history of this question, it is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that England is, above all things, well governed. The scandal will now be removed that arose in a mistaken policy, upheld by the whole people and endured through the languor of public opinion. But the mind and conscience of the people were at length aroused, and the fabric instantly fell.

The *Post* says that the great debate must increase the people's estimation of the Upper House. Their judgment furnishes additional proof of the utility of the Upper House. The second reading is but a preliminary to moulding the bill into a form better to satisfy the nation.

An analysis of the vote in the House of Lords last night shows that the Archbishop of Dublin and fifteen Bishops voted against the second reading, the Bishop of St. David's in favor, and the other prelates abstained from voting.

An immense Orange demonstration occurred at Enniskillen, Ireland, yesterday. A great procession, music, banners, speeches, toasts, &c., were the prominent features of the occasion. It is estimated that 20,000 people were present.

New Commercial Treaty with France—Refusal of the Commons to Act Upon It.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.

In the House of Commons, last evening, motion was made to go into Committee on a new operative commercial treaty with France, the present treaty expiring before the next session. Mr. BRIGHT opposed the proposition in a strong speech, and was followed by others, *pro* and *con*. At length, the House divided, with the following result:

For	101
Against	155
Majority against	54

TASSARA, the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, has resigned.

The French Cable—Sailing of the Great Eastern.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.

The steamship *Great Eastern* has left Portland for Brest, France, whence she will soon sail on her cable-laying expedition.

SPAIN.

Inauguration of Serrano—The New Cabinet.

MADRID, Saturday, June 19.

In the Cortes yesterday RIVERO administered the oath of the Regency to Marshal SERRANO. There were loud "vivas" for the Regent and for the national sovereignty, but no disturbances, as was apprehended.

The following is the new Cabinet as far as announced: General PRIM, Secretary of War and President of the Ministry; SILVELA, Secretary of State; HERRERA GRACE, Minister of Justice.

It is said that the Government is opposed to the proposed deduction in the rente, and only sanctions the present reduction of five per cent. on account of the internal debt.

FRANCE.

The Recent Disturbances in Paris—Discharge of Eight Hundred Prisoners.

PARIS, Saturday, June 19.

Eight hundred prisoners who were arrested here during the recent disturbances caused by the elections, have been discharged. Two hundred are still kept in confinement.

Funeral of the Rioters who were Killed.

PARIS, Saturday, June 19.

The official paper to-day publishes the following: "A crowd of people attended the funeral of the rioters who were killed here recently in the political disturbances. There was no disorder."

Arrest of Carlists and "Isabellists" on the Frontier Ordered.

PARIS, Saturday, June 19.

It is said that the Government has ordered the arrest of all Carlists and Isabellists on the frontier.

GERMANY.

The Zollverein—The Relations with Mexico.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 19.

In the Zollverein to-day, Mr. DELBRUCK said that the new Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico had been instructed with respect to that Government, and he hoped to lay a treaty before the Diet at its next session.

GREECE.

Opening of the New Chambers—The King's Speech.

ATHENS, Saturday, June 19.

The King opened the sessions of the New Chambers with a speech. He announced that new laws would be required for the reorganization of the educational system of the country. He said that it was the intention of the nation to fulfill her monetary obligations; therefore a further development of her resources was desirable, and in that connection proposed the cutting of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

CUBA.

Death of One of Maximilian's Ministers—Capture of a Suspicious Schooner from Boston.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 19.

JOSE LACUNZA, one of MAXIMILIAN'S Ministers, died this morning of vomito. The weather is very warm.

The Spanish war steamer *Fernando Catolica* brought into this port to-day the schooner *Lahave*, captured on the high seas near Cape Maisi. The schooner was from Boston, and the officers claim that she was going to St Mary's, or Hayti, or Kingston. Her cargo consisted of thirteen Parrott guns and two field-pieces, 3,000 shells, 1,400 barrels of powder, and much other ammunition. The vessel will be detained until she is determined a legal prize.

New Line of Coal Steamers between Philadelphia and Boston.

PHILADELPHIA Saturday, June 19.

The steam collier *Rattlesnake*, the pioneer of a new line between Philadelphia and Boston, made a short excursion on the Delaware to-day with about three hundred gentlemen. She is the first of six steamers building to carry coal; is 160 feet in length, and will carry 600 tons of coal each trip; and is fitted with tanks to carry water-ballast on return trips. The hull is of iron; the engine was built at Chester by REANEY, SON & CO., where the second boat of the line will be launched in about two weeks. Four others are in progress.

W. D. CRANE, the originator of the line, promises the coal merchants of Pennsylvania fifty ships of a similar kind by the 1st of January next, if he is fully supported. It is understood that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central Railway indorse W. D. CRANE & Co. to any extent to enable them to carry out their designs.

Alabama Politics—J. C. Parkinson Nominated by the Democrats of the Third District.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, June 19.

The Democratic Convention at Dadesville, for the Third District, nominated J. C. PARKINSON for Congress. He is a Northern man by birth, who settled in Alabama in 1865, and invested largely in the State. The nomination was quite unexpected to him, as he has devoted his time to manufacturing and farming, and was not known as a politician.

Death of a Prominent Baltimorean.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 19.

CHARLES HOWARD, aged 68 years, and one of the most honored citizens of Baltimore, died yesterday at Oakland, Alleghany County, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He had held many important public trusts in this city, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Peabody Institute fund and other charitable and benevolent institutions.

Virginia Politics—The Conservative Ticket—The Convention of Doctors at Staunton.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 19.

No changes will be made in the Conservative Legislative ticket, on account of General CANBY'S opinion that the test oath must be taken by members of the Legislature.

The Convention at Staunton adjourned *sine die* last night, after returning thanks to the citizens, heads of public institutions and railroad companies for courtesies.

The Gettysburg Monument Dedication.

GETTYSBURG, Saturday, June 19.

The tents ordered to be supplied by President GRANT for the accommodation of the volunteers who shall attend the dedication of the National Monument on the 1st of July, have arrived. DAVID WILLIS, President of the National Cemetery, who has charge of the arrangement, will probably pitch the tents in the historic grove where General REYNOLDS fell.

A Steamship Ashore at the Mouth of the Cape Fear River.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 19.

The steamship *Mary Sanford* is ashore at the mouth of the Cape Fear River in a leaking condition. A tug has gone to her assistance with steam pumps.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, June 19.

Following is the day calendar of cases for June 21: Nos. 16½, 32, 38, 44, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181.

The Smuggled Sugar and Coffee—Vigilance of the Revenue Officers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, June 19.

The Government having found that the quantity of sugar and coffee smuggled into the country is larger than at first supposed, and that it has been sent all over the country, the revenue officers are now busy looking after the goods, and it is rumored that seizures are being made, and that holders will be compelled to prove that the duties have been paid in order to retain the goods found in their possession.

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of More Chinese at San Francisco—Silver in the White Pine District—The Crops—Funeral of the Governor of British America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 18.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed for Panama to-day with 210 passengers and $764,000 in treasure, of which $559,000 is for England, $110,000 for France, $72,000 for Panama, and $23,000 for New-York. Over 1,200 Chinese arrived from Hong Kong yesterday by sailing vessels.

Forty-six discoveries of rich silver deposits are reported in the White Pine District, causing considerable excitement in that region. The shipments of bullion from thence latterly has averaged from $70,000 to $80,000 per week. The mining facilities will soon be doubled, and it is estimated that $500,000 will be shipped in July.

Reports from various parts of California have been received of the rapid progress of rust in wheat and barley crops. The damage is most considerable in the coast counties, where heavy fogs have prevailed for weeks past. Although the accounts represent that the rust is not general, the mischief is more serious than anticipated.

The funeral of FREDERICK SEYMOUR, late Governor of British Columbia, took place June 16 at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island. Sir JAS. DOUGLAS, Chief Justice NEEDHAM, and Captain EDIE and MIST, of the Royal Navy, acted as pall-bearers. The entire population of Victoria attended the funeral. Military salutes and minute guns from the war vessels were fired. Mr. MUSGROVE, of New-Foundland, who has been appointed Governor of British Columbia, will leave England immediately for Victoria. Flour quiet at $4 50@$5 50. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 60. Legal tenders, 73¾. Arrived, ship *Robert Hood*, from New-York. Sailed, *Ellen Norton*, for Honolulu.

BASE BALL.

Cincinnati vs. Olympic, at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 19,

In the base ball match to-day, between the Cincinnati Club and the Olympics, of Philadelphia, the former won by a score of 22 to 11. The following are the runs made:

Cincinnati—2, 4 3, 2, 0, 2, 1, 5.
Olympic—1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 6. 0.

The Atlantic, of Brooklyn, vs. The Tri-Mountain, at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 19.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, played a match on the new Union grounds here, this afternoon, against seven of the Tri-Mountain and two of the Lowell Club. The game resulted in a tie, each scoring 29. By agreement a draw game was declared. The play was not first-class, although there was some good fielding.

Tennessee Politics—Prospects of senter and Stokes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, June 19.

The new Stokes newspaper will be issued on Monday. Advices from East Tennessee indicate that STOKES will carry that section by a large majority. SENTER will carry Middle and Western Tennessee; but only a borough registration, which has heretofore prevailed by the refusal of Registers to comply with the law, can elect him.

Alleged Child-Poisoning in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, June 19.

EDWARD LARAWAY to-day gave information to Coroner MULLIGAN, which led the latter to hold a *post-mortem* examination on the remains of a young child of the former. Mr. LARAWAY believes his wife poisoned the child. The wife has absconded.

Fire at Kinderhook.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, June 19.

The wadding mill in the town of Kinderhook, N. Y., owned by JAMES and SAMUEL BENSON and ROBERT TRIMPER, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is $20,000. The property was fully insured.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, June 19.—Judge PITMAN to-day resigned the Presidency of the Senate, in order to enter upon his duties as Justice of the Superior Court. GEORGE O. BRASTON, of Middlesex, was chosen to the vacancy. The House to-day passed to engrossment the bill to incorporate the Great Northern Railway Company.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—The bill before the Legislature for giving aid to the Massachusetts Central Railroad has been referred to the next General Court. The bill to aid in the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad passed to be engrossed, 127 to 97.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—ABRAHAM LANSING, of this city, has been appointed Supreme Court Reporter by the Board of State Officers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 19.—The tannery of ALLING BROS., of this city, situated at Campbelltown, on the Erie Railway, five miles from Corning, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss has not been ascertained; insurance $12,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—The United States steamer *Penobscot*, Commander EASTMAN, from Key West, sailed to-day for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will go out of commission. The Pacific Squadron will sail early to-morrow morning.

A Negro Girl Beaten to Death in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 15.

On Sunday last the Coroner, Dr. SPIEGELHALTER, was notified that a negro girl had died quite suddenly in the lower part of the city, the messenger requesting him to bring a coffin and bury the body. The message also stated that the girl died of diarrhœa, vomiting and cramping. Acting on this information, the Deputy Coroner, HERMAN PRAEDICOW, repaired to the place indicated, near the corner of Eighth and Pestalozzi streets, and immediately summoned a jury of inquest. On examining the body, however, he was astonished to find it full of bruises and abrasions, with many evidences of ill-treatment, and not the slightest evidence of the deceased having come to her death from the causes first stated to the Coroner. These facts induced him to defer the inquest till some further investigation could be had, the evidence of foul play being so openly apparent that it left no doubt as to his course of duty. He accordingly discharged the jury and took possession of the body, which he put in a coffin and left in a safe place till next morning. In the meantime witnesses were hunted up, and a very strong case made out against Mrs. MARGARET BAUMAN, with whom the girl lived; the testimony reveals a system of brutal treatment of a little negro girl, 13 years of age, that is a disgrace to humanity. This woman beat the child with a stick that was large enough, well used, to kill a calf. This, too, while the child was uncomplainingly drudging for her, without clothing and nearly starved. The woman has been arrested, and is now in prison to be tried for the crime of murder. Her husband, we learn, is a steamboatman, now absent on a trip to the mountains. She is described as a coarse, unwomanly-looking creature, quarrelsome with relatives and neighbors, and thoroughly disagreeable. The girl's name was AURORA, and she had been living with and taking the abuse of this woman, according to the latter's own statement, for more than a year.

Rev. D. V. DEAN, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, testified that he found bruises, cuts and abrasions very numerous about the face, scalp, shoulders, arms and hands, and on the front and back of the upper part of the body and upon the shins; there were effusions of blood under all the bruises. One cut on the upper part of the head was over three-quarters of an inch long, and extended to the membraneous covering of the skull; under this was a slight effusion of blood on the surface of the brain, but no fracture of the skull was to be found. In one cut below the left armpit was found protruding a small splinter, which proved, under the microscope, to be pine. All the organs were examined, and if death was not the result of blows and violent treatment, the examination could furnish no cause of death. The treatment which left such marks might have been ample cause of death.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from the effect of blows inflicted with an oak stick in the hands of MARGARET BAUMAN.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HERMANN,

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen June 6, and Southampton June 9, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

Concessions have been granted for a telegraph scheme to connect the British India telegraphic system with a line from Bangkok, through Siam and Cambodia, to Saigon, and thence to Cape St. James or Cape Padaran, from which a submarine cable will be laid to Hong Kong. The privileges obtained include exclusive rights from the French authorities at Saigon for forty years, the exclusive right of communication through Cambodia, and a concession from Siam for ninety years. It is anticipated to have Saigon in connection with Europe before the end of next year, and that the connection between Saigon and Hong Kong may be established in the Summer of 1871. The London agents of the parties interested are Messrs. BREMNER and LAYCOCK.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament, June 5, the budget for the year 1870 was definitively adopted. The revenue of the Confederation is estimated at 75,958,495 thalers, and the expenditure at the same amount.

The *Official Vienna Gazette* publishes the law, sanctioned by the Emperor, introducing reforms in the levy of the land tax. The *Tagblatt* publishes the war budget for 1870, which amounts to 7,496,600 of florins, or 5,000,000 more than in 1869. The same paper asserts that the Minister of War will have to move for an extraordinary credit of five to six millions of florins. The war budget for 1870 is calculated on the basis of a strength of 800,000 men. The *Niue Fremdenblatt* announces that the Emperor accepted, under certain reservations, the invitation of the Viceroy of Egypt to be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal next Autumn.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Marriage Brokers in Paris—Curious Letter to an American Lady—Inauguration of the New Vienna Opera House—Full Description of the Building—Departure of General Dix, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a report addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of War, proposing the nomination of a Commission charged to study the reforms which may be useful to introduce in the organization of Algeria. Marshal RANDON is to be President, and MM. Ferdinand Barrat, Behic, General Allard, Chamblain, Gastambide, Paulin Talabot, General Desveaux, Colonel Gresley, and M. Tassin, members. The Commission was received by the Emperor and obtained his instructions on Tuesday last.

After the horrors of which the Colony has been the theatre for several years past, all avowedly owing to the absence of civil government, it is gratifying to find that the problem—if problem it is—of devising institutions which will relieve it from military rule, is about to receive some solution. When the natives are reduced to the terrible necessity of eating each other to sustain life, the system which drives them to such straits may with advantage be replaced by any other.

MARRIAGE BROKERS.

In the works of some of the popular French novelists, we often find episodes caricaturing the manner in which marriages are contracted in France. The *courtier des marriages* is frequently made an important personage in the story, and in actual life this appreciation of his position is not far from the truth. The persons who concern themselves with this business of making up marriages belong to all ranks in society, from the insufficiently dowered Duchess or Countess down to the strictly professional agent. The only difference between them is that while the noble *intermediaires* of the Faubourg St. Germain work in secret and receive their commissions *sous main*, the regular marriage broker carries on his or her business openly, and even advertizes in the newspapers. If you have more money than blazons in your escutcheon and want to thin the plebeian blood of your family with the *pur sang*, you have only to go to one of these traffickers in human flesh and he will supply you with a husband for your daughter, furnished according to the amount of *dot* which you are prepared to give her, with more or less antiquity of descent and hereditary dignities. There is no sham in the matter, for these scions of nobility being without a sou to bless themselves with, think it no disgrace to them to place themselves in the market by inscribing themselves on the books of those *courtiers des marriages*. It is no wonder that with such encouragement the persons employed in this capacity should occasionally forget that other countries hold such customs in contempt, or transgress in their cupidity the respect due to distinguished foreigners. A flagrant example of this boldness has just been brought to my knowledge, in the form of a letter addressed by a marriage broker in the Faubourg St. Germain to the wife of one of the diplomatic representatives of the United States, who is staying here temporarily. I translate it from the original, which is now lying before me:

MADAME L'AMBASSADRICE: Permit your humble servant to announce to you a piece of intelligence which will occasion much pleasure to your honorable country women, the American ladies at present visiting Paris, and who might wish to remain here permanently. The subject is a very delicate one, and should therefore only be communicated to those whom it concerns. This is it:

"A great number of immensely wealthy American ladies come to Paris in the hope of contracting matrimonial alliances with young gentlemen of high position and the bearers of French titles. I have been to Rome, and there I have acquired the conviction that the rich American and English ladies who are staying there, only visit that city to get married to the young men of high rank who are to be found among the Pontifical Zouaves. I therefore desire to inform Madame l'Ambassadrice that I am in business relations with many young men of great family who are members of that corps and resident at Rome. I have also to announce to Madame l'Ambassadrice that here in Paris I am in daily intercourse with young men bearing the titles of Marquis, Baron, Viscount, Count, Duke and even Prince, and who would willingly consent to marry Americans or any other foreigners, provided they have fortunes. Among these young men, bearers of great titles, there are many who are in the great departments of State, and who even hold rank at Court.

Let me assure you, Madame, that these marriages are effected with all the delicacy possible, and all the observances usual in such cases. I undertake all the arrangements, and I shall only expect compensation for my trouble when the marriage shall be fully accomplished. In this way there is no possibility of fraud on my part. Have the kindness Madame l'Ambassadrice to announce this news to your country women, who, I am sure, will hail it with joy, as it will permit them to marry, or to marry their daughters to the *élite* of Parisian society. If I had known the addresses of the American ladies residing in Paris, I would have devoted myself to the task of bearing the news to them personally. I trust, Madame l'Ambassadrice, that you will do this for me, or that you will have the kindness to send me the names and addresses of the rich and handsome members of the American colony permanently or temporarily residing in Paris.

Be good enough also, Madame l'Ambassadrice, to communicate my name and address to Mesdames—(here follow the names of several well-known American ladies)—who I am acquainted with merely by name, and who have the honor of being personally known to you. They will circulate my offer, and I hope by this means to acquire the esteem of the American ladies, and under your fortunate auspices to effect the happiest and finest marriages, which will permit the young couples to remain in Paris under your kind protection.

I can be seen at any hour at my residence, but I prefer going to the houses of those who have occasion for my services.

I have the honor to be, Madame l'Ambassadrice, your very voted servant.

No. 45 Rue de ——, Faubourg St. Germain, 5th May, 1869.

Be good enough, Madame l'Ambassadrice, to honor me with a reply.

I suppress the name and address of the writer of this precious epistle for obvious reasons. I hold the original letter, however, at the disposal of any one who may doubt its authenticity.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE AT VIENNA.

M. EMILE PERRIN, Director of the Imperial Academy of Paris, occupies nearly five columns of last evening's *Figaro* with a description of the inauguration of the new opera house at Vienna. I take from it such facts as I think may be of interest to your readers.

The new building has been constructed on the plans of two distinguished architects, MM. VAN DER NULL and SICARD DE SICARDSBURG. Two marble medallions inserted in the walls of the grand staircase honor their memories, for neither of them lived to witness the completion of their work. It was finished according to their plans by a third architect, M. VITT, the husband of the dramatic soprano who is so popular with the Vienna public.

Without attaining the colossal dimensions of the new Paris Opera House, that of Vienna is an edifice of noble proportions. Until the former is finished it will be the largest and most complete in existence. Unlike the Paris Opera House, which has been reproached for its prodigality of exterior embellishment, the Vienna building is remarkable for the rigidity of its outlines, the absence of relief in ornamentation and its general uniformity. The entrances to the theatre are convenient and well planned. The advanced portion of the façade, which is built upon five arcades, corresponding with five vestibule doors, permits carriages to approach them under cover. Four other doors are reserved for persons on foot, and place them in direct communication with the side staircases which conduct to the low-priced places. The grand staircase is reserved exclusively for the occupants of the boxes. The vestibule is rather low, but the general appearance of the stairway is handsome, and at once sufficiently ornamental, sumptuous and of good taste.

The *foyer* and the *loggia* are not as fine in their preportions as those of the Paris opera. The busts of twelve illustrious composers, and below them twelve arched recesses in which is represented a principal scene from their works, compose the chief decoration of the *foyer*. The paintings of this latter and those of the scrolls of the *loggia*, representing the different operas of MOZART, do credit to the pencil of Herr GUGITZ, who is, I believe, of the Munich school.

As in Paris, a private entrance is reserved for the Emperor. Of four lateral pavilions, one is exclusively devoted to his use. The corresponding pavilion on the right forms a special entrance for the Arch-dukes. The stairway which leads to the Imperial box, the saloon of honor, a gallery for *fêtes*, which is called the banqueting hall, and in which is to be remarked a series of frescoes executed by the elegant pencil of Herr ENGERTH, are all of a richness and tastefulness of decoration which cannot be surpassed.

The audience portion of the house contains 2,700 spectators, about 500 more than the new Paris Opera House will hold. The divisions adopted by the Vienna architects would, however, admit of a greater number of places if necessary. The general appearance of the *salle* resembles rather that of the Italian theatres, La Scala in particular, than that of the French houses. There are four ranges of boxes of equal height, uniformly superposed and decorated. In the centre is the grand gala box, with its rich canopy surmounted by the closed crown of the Emperors of the West. The lustre is very elegant, and in the *rosace* there are eighteen smaller lustres, half concealed, which cast rays like those of the satellites of a star. Under the cornice of each row of one hundred boxes is placed a row of luminous globes. The stage boxes are a little heavy, and the upper ones have a defect which will have to be remedied. In the last tier there is a vast amphitheatre which contains seven rows of spectators. The ceiling is decorated in white and gold, but is too flat. The draperies and the linings of the boxes are red. The parquet is immense, and is divided into three hundred excellent seats. The orchestra is also relatively spacious, and is fitted up with all sorts of new-fashioned lights and reflectors. The curtain is purely German in taste, and is rather gaudy in coloring.

The stage machinery has been the object of a special study on the part of the Vienna engineers, but as yet it is impossible to form a correct appreciation of the results of their labors. The cellars and back part of the building are fitted with engines of the most mysterious and formidable appearance. In all that concerns the lighting and ventilation of the house, the greatest pains have been taken. Dr. BOHM has had the superintendence of this portion of the work, and when I state that nearly one hundred thousand feet of pipe have been employed to distribute air and light throughout the building, it will be seen that no labor or cost has been spared to secure the best results in both. The new Opera House has cost, independent of the ground on which it stands, about eighteen millions of francs, not far short, ground included, of the estimated cost of the new Paris Opera.

The Vienna Opera House was inaugurated on Tuesday last (the 1st.) For MOZART was reserved the honor of the first performance. After a prologue, written by Mlle. CHARLOTTE WALTER, the Court *tragedienne*, and for which two new scenes were painted, one representing the old and the other the new city, but the latter of which, owing to the failure of the painter to delineate it effectively, was suppressed, "Don Giovanni" was given, with entirely new scenery and costumes. It was performed again on the following evening with an entirely new set of *artistes*, so that the public had an opportunity of enjoying the execution of this noble work by two distinct and equally excellent troupes on consecutive nights.

The Vienna Opera plays nightly, and only closes for six weeks in Summer. It gives to its subscribers more than 250 representations. The *repertoire* is of the most varied character. Hence the necessity of this numerous *personnel*. It should be stated, however, that the salaries of the *artistes* have not attained the enormous figures which menace the existence of all theatres, and which conspire equally against the interests of art and of the public amusement. The singing troupe of Vienna is composed of thirty *artistes*, and costs 370,000 francs annually. In 1868 the budget of this same *personnel* rose, for thirty-five *artistes*, to 780,000 francs. The ballet constitutes a great additional expense for the Vienna opera. The *danseuses* are numerous, the *corps de ballet* well chosen, and better disciplined than that of the Paris Opera. The singing is perhaps less good, but the *ensemble* is more satisfactory. A new grand ballet by TAGLIONI was in preparation, but as the Viceroy of Egypt had just arrived, the Emperor gave orders that it should be produced on the 3d, instead of on the 15th, as originally intended. On Sunday GOUNOD'S "Romeo and Juliette" was performed, the Emperor and the Viceroy occupying the Imperial box.

UNPLEASANT SOUVENIRS.

The *International* was not allowed to be distributed yesterday in Paris. The fact set people inquiring about the reason, which turns out to be that it contains a judgment of the Police Magistrate of Marylebone, London, sentencing to seven days' imprisonment a certain LOUIS NAPOLEON.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL DIX.

Our late Minister left Paris this morning for Havre, whence he will sail for the United States, to-morrow, in the Hamburg steamer. He carries with him the regrets, not only of all our countrymen here, but of the French public, who had conceived a special regard for him. The admirably good taste of his remarks in reference to the Emperor and Empress, as well as to the old and intimate relations existing between the two countries, in the speech delivered by him at the Grand Hotel, has elicited unanimous praises from the journals. I am not exaggerating when I say, that no American diplomatist has managed to conciliate more generally the regard and esteem of the people among whom he has been accredited, or has left behind him more agreeable impressions than our late distinguished representative at this Court.

INTERNATIONAL TOPICS.

Sixth Anniversary Dinner of the London Newspaper Press Fund—Complimentary Reference to Ex-Minister Johnson.

On June 5 the sixth anniversary dinner of the London Newspaper Press Fund took place at Willis' Rooms. Lord HOUGHTON presided, and proposing the toast of the evening, said: "My presence in the chair this evening signalizes a private disappointment and a public misfortune. Some months ago Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, then the Minister of the United States of America in England, signified his kind intention to preside over this banquet, and it was the only public dinner over which he ever accepted the presidency. He did so then in the plenitude of his hope that when at this date he should take the chair he would be able to announce to you in the terms of official greeting an eternal concord on all points between England and America. *Dies aliter visum.* Had he been present he would have told you from his own personal experience facts and matters of much private and public interest. He would have told you out of the fullness of his own heart what that excellent gentleman told often and everywhere, his full belief in the enormous value to the future of this world of the concord and friendship of the peoples of England and America. Honor to him for the noble effort he has made, under great political difficulties, to reconcile these two nations, and to forefend them from any future difficulty and misunderstanding. I believe that the time will come, and that before very long, when not only in this country, but in the country of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON himself, those men will be regarded with something different from sympathy or approbation, who "for party have given up what was meant for mankind."

The Importance of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 7.

Since it has been perceived in America that nothing is to be gained, but possibly something lost, by threatening England any further, the cue has been to declare that Mr. SUMNER is nobody, and that his speech meant nothing. It is so difficult, says the "Yankee" of the *Spectator*, for any foreigner to understand the American "manner." In plain English, we ought never to attach the smallest importance to any speech or declaration of policy which comes to us from the United States. It will be very easy to understand *that* if the Americans wish it. But it appears to us that Lord CLARENDON, in accepting the retractations which now pour in upon us from the other side, does an injustice to Mr. SUMNER. "He is not a member of the Government; he does not speak under any Ministerial responsibility." This is true; but it is not the whole truth. A man can never speak under Ministerial responsibility in the Senate, because no Minister sits in that body; but Mr. SUMNER is Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. This is an office which gives a man great influence in the disposal of affairs relating to the Foreign Department. It is second in importance only to the post of Secretary of State. Mr. SUMNER has been Chairman of the Senate Committee for some years, and he speaks with greater authority and weight on foreign questions than any other Senator.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Curious Scene in the House of Commons.

From the Morning Herald, June 8.

Yesterday a little scene was witnessed in the House of Commons which was evidently meant to carry some significance with it in reference to the action of a large and influential section of the Peers who met a day or two ago and proclaimed their unqualified hostility to the policy of Ministers on the Irish Church. When the Speaker took the chair there were barely enough members present to constitute a house, and there was nothing on the paper calculated to prompt honorable gentlemen to display any particular alacrity of attendance. A few minutes prior to the commencement of public business, however, there was a sudden and numerous inflow of Ministerialists, and very shortly the Radical benches became crowded to excess, as if pending some important official declaration or in expectation of a great field night. The aspect of the House was, indeed, curious; for although Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. WARD HUNT, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and one or two others of the more prominent members of the Opposition, were in their places, their followers were few in number. But, strangers were not permitted to remain long in doubt about the *denouement*. The Prime Minister, who usually enters the House and takes his seat on the Treasury Bench from behind the Speaker's chair, departing from his wonted custom on this occasion, came by the bar when the way was clear. His entrance was at once recognized, and with a spontaneity that could hardly be the result of accident, and a vigor and enthusiasm seldom displayed even on the termination of a division and the triumph of a party, a shout was raised by the Liberals, which they renewed and renewed again until long after Mr. GLADSTONE had taken his seat. The demonstration was a flattering one, and was obviously so regarded by the object of it, who advanced smilingly up the floor to his place, but could of course only acknowledge it by making a series of obeisances to the Chair. The whole proceeding bore so much the appearance of preconcert and arrangement that it was calculated to excite no surprise or wonderment among the Opposition, the leaders of whom viewed it with unblanched cheeks, and a calm bearing that indicated their having a shrewd suspicion, at least, if they were not absolutely in the secret, of the means by which the demonstration had been got up, and which, if it does no more, shows how perfectly the Ministerial phalanx is trained and organized, how willing to follow its leader, and how ready to obey the orders of the Treasury "Whip."

THE ENGLISH HARVESTS.

Position of the Wheat Trade and Estimate of the Approaching Harvest.

From the London Times.

MARK-LANE, June 5.

TO THE EDITOR:—SIR—Two events during the month of May have neutralized the effects of each other in the Wheat trade. An overcast sky over the United Kingdom has stimulated value on the one side, while an important rise in the bank rate of discount, coupled with political animation on the American question, and heavy failures, has, on the other hand restricted business, so that the price of Wheat at the beginning of June, 45s. 2d. per quarter, is only 5d. higher than was the average on the 1st of May. The 1s. per quarter remission of duty on imported corn, now allowed by Parliament, is one of those boons to the public which will characterize the present season all the more pleasantly since it has in no way whatever disarranged trade, beyond keeping back a small number of grain-laden vessels for a few days. By comparison with 1868, the present year's imports appear very small, but the two periods are so totally different, that but little notice is taken. Last year, from the Autumn, a very high range of prices, 55s. to 80s. per quarter, had stimulated foreign shipments to a large total, drawn from small stocks in all parts of the world, while this Autumn and Winter, ranging 45s. to 60s., and lately 30s. to 50s., has not been strong enough to attract even a much smaller bulk from stores that were large, and that are now, doubtless still large, in nearly all exporting countries, and this fact fully indorses the view taken after last harvest, that "wheat at 40s. per quarter would be nearly equal to gold as security for capital." Both foreign and home merchants appear agreed on this point. We have now, however, arrived at a period of the season when the supports of confidence in value must be either strengthened or knocked away by the near prospects of harvest. Hitherto this question has been almost as unsettled as the weather, but it can hardly remain so longer. The amount of Summer imports is of minor importance, and if the United States, California, Russia, and the German-Hungarian districts should not send freely of the large stocks they undoubtedly hold, the consequences can only be trifling, as no member of the corn trade doubts but that supplies will be sufficient, for, although our own wheat-ricks are now very few in number, (throughout the country I have visited,) farmers' supplies yet come forward satisfactorily at the present ruling low prices, the weekly sales lately being larger than they have been since 1865. It is, therefore, harvest prospects, as influenced by the weather, that are now in the paramount consideration. Very much stress has been laid upon the "cold wet May" just passed. The effects of rainy weather are much felt in all our corn-exchanges, generally giving strength to the market, and in Mark-lane especially, where the wet comes through the roof in a dozen places, the influence is quite sufficient to give value a turn upward. But May in the country has not in reality been so unfavorable to the crops as supposed, beyond putting back the harvest to an average period. The rainfall

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN MEMORIAM.

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we cannot prove;

Thine are these orbs of light and shade;
Thou madest life in man and brute;
Thou madest Death; and lo, thy foot
Is on the skull which thou hast made.

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:
Thou madest man, he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die;
And thou hast made him; thou art just.

Thou seemest human and divine,
The highest, holiest manhood, thou:
Our wills are ours, we know not how;
Our wills are ours, to make them thine.

Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be:
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord! art more than they.

We have but faith: we cannot know;
For knowledge is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from thee,
A beam in darkness: let it grow.

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,

But vaster. We are fools and slight;
We mock thee when we do not fear;
But help thy foolish ones to bear;
Help thy vain worlds to bear thy light.

* * * * * *

The lesser griefs that may be said,
That breathe a thousand tender vows,
Are but as servants in a house
Where lies the master newly dead;

Who speak their feeling as it is,
And weep the fullness from the mind:
"It will be hard," they say, "to find
Another service such as this."

My lighter moods are like to these,
That out of words a comfort win;
But there are other griefs within,
And tears that at their fountain freeze:

For by the hearth the children sit,
Cold in that atmosphere of Death,
And scarce endure to draw the breath,
Or like to noiseless phantoms flit:

But open converse is there none,
So much the vital spirits sink
To see the vacant chair, and think,
"How good! how kind! and he is gone."

* * * * * *

Do we indeed desire the dead
Should still be near us at our side?
Is there no baseness we would hide?
No inner vileness that we dread?

Shall he for whose applause I strove,
I had such reverence for his blame,
See with clear eye some hidden shame,
And I be lessen'd in his love?

I wrong the grave with fears untrue:
Shall love be blamed for want of faith?
There must be wisdom with great Death:
The dead shall look me thro' and thro'.

Be near us when we climb or fall:
Ye watch, like God, the rolling hours
With larger other eyes than ours,
To make allowance for us all.

—*Tennyson.*

LOST AND FOUND IN THE SNOW.

From All the Year Round.

High up below the summit of the Brocken, chief of the Harz Mountains, is a flat moorland, the Brockenfeld, wild, dreary, far from men. The nearest town belongs to the miners of Andreasberg, three hours distant, and the weather is not often friendly to much intercourse. The air of the Brockenfeld is nearly always cold, the trees are stunted and overgrown with a long gray litchen, which apparently protects them from the wintry blast, and looks like the beard of an old man. No flowery fields are here; no corn, not even potatoes, will thrive in this dreary home of cold weather, starved and deformed trees, long damp moss, reeds, and sedges.

Only a rare wanderer passes this way, or an emigrant trading in canary-birds, which are largely bred among the miners, and brought down to Harzburg, thence to be dispatched over Europe in the tiny wicker cages we often see them sold in. Or perchance in the height of summer visitors from Harzburg, who are using the saline baths there, or consumptive patients from the fir-needle cure of Andreasberg, will drive to the Brockenfeld to see the famous Rehberger Graben. Such visitors put up and dine at the forester's house, the only habitation in this district.

It was occupied some years ago by Paul Smitt, whose post was a tolerably lucrative one, the Hanoverian Government having made some amends in payment for the lone position. But even the good pay tempted few to accept the situation.

When it was offered to Paul, he accepted it eagerly. It was the very spot for him. He was a tall, sturdy, fine-looking man, his handsome face bronzed with long exposure to the wind and weather; only when he lifted his sugar-loaf-shaped green huntsman's hat was there a bit of fair skin visible along the top of his forehead. His quiet blue eyes lay deep in his head, shaded by somewhat overhanging brows which gave a stern appearance to his face. He had always been grave; as a boy he had not mixed in the sports of his companions, but kept aloof and apart from them to study his forest craft. He loved his profession for its own sake, but there had been a time when he had loved it also for the sake of another, hoping by steady work sooner to bring about the doubling of his happiness. He had served his apprenticeship under a lowland forester, who encouraged and loved the studious youth, and did not see with any dissatisfaction that he worked harder after the forester's pretty daughter, Beatrice, came from her city boarding-school. Old Emil Bergen was glad to think that a young man he liked so much might become his son-in-law, and relieve him of all further care for his one motherless child. He therefore brought the young people as much together as he could, and once when a ticklish matter had to be reported down in the town, instead of going himself, he sent Paul, thus putting him in the way for promotion.

It was then, before he left for the town, that Paul spoke his mind to Beatrice. He had been working in the wood all the afternoon looking after the welfare of a young spruce nursery, when she passed him with a bunch of wood camellias in her hand.

"Oh, Paul," she said, seeing him, "look how many of these I have found. They are my favorite flowers, I love their simplicity; they thrive in out-of-the-way places; they are not ambitious," she added with a smile. "Not like you, Paul."

"Do you dislike my ambition?"

"Oh no, but you sit evening after evening over your books, studying how to improve your position in the world, and I think you might have given us more of your company."

"And for whom do you think I work so hard?" he asked, looking straight into her face.

"How should I know?" she said, saucily, though she blushed and looked down.

"Do you care to know?" he resumed, and as he spoke he advanced a step nearer her and took the hand that hung listless by her side; the other held the flowers in which she was now burying her blushing face. She knew what was coming; she dreaded it, she longed for it, she seemed rooted to the spot as by some magic spell. She neither spoke nor stirred.

"Beatrice, I love you. I wished to work to make a position for myself in which my wife could live at ease as she had been used to do at home. I did not feel it honorable to take a girl from a good home to offer her a less comfortable one. You led me on just now, or it would not have been till I had house and range to call my own that I would have stept to you and said, Beatrice, I love you. Will you be my wife? But as it is, it is; and if you can give me only a hope, Beatrice——"

She did not answer him one tiny word. Her head was only buried deeper in the flowers; but she did not resist him either when he drewer closer to him, when he held her in his strong embrace, and pressed a kiss on her bowed head."

"Say one word to me, Beatrice," he pleaded; "one word."

"I love you, Paul," she stammered; and then hastily broke away from him and ran into the house.

A week after this the young man left for the town, where he stayed three months, and at the end of that time was appointed to a station twelve miles distant from his love. Though it divided them, it made him glad; for would it not soon bring them together? It was not an advancement he could marry on; but it was the intermediate step to such promotion, and he was pleased to have got so far. Before departing for his new home, he went once more to say farewell to his old one, and to take away his few possessions. All was as he had left it, except Beatrice, and she seemed changed, how he could hardly say.

There was a shyness and distance about her manner toward himself that pained him; she had more the behavior of a lady than those simple girlish ways he had delighted in before. When he dropped some hint of this to her father he pooh-poohed it. "Why, Paul," he said, "the maid must change into the woman, and thought of approaching matrimony sobers every girl. These are cobwebs of the brain, boy, shake them off, they are not worthy of her or you."

Paul left the old Forsthaus with an anxious heart. But youth is so trustful and love so desirous to believe what it hopes, that the cheerful, friendly letters he received fortnightly from kind old Emil Bergen, full of news and messages from Beatrice, dispelled his doubts and fears. The young man worked on as steadily as ever.

But one August morning he received two letters. One was written in the stiff handwriting of his old master, the other sealed with the huge Governmental seal. He hastily broke the latter for he thought it might directly concern the attainment of his aim in life; nor was he mistaken. The writing offered to Paul Smitt, Förster, the Fosterei of Odenbruck on the Brockenfeld, with a good income and certain privileges in consideration of its lonely position.

Can I take Beatrice there? was his first thought. Will it be right thus to bury her alive? For himself he had no thought; wherever she was there was life enough for him.

While thus considering, he opened the other letter. His eyes flew over the pages, and as he read his face grew hard and sad. When he had come to the end he crunched the letter wildly in his hand, threw it far from him, and tottering into a chair burst into tears.

The letter that had changed the whole current of Paul's being ran thus:

MY WELL-LOVED PAUL—How shall I find words in which to clothe my grief—our grief—for it is yours as well as mine, my boy? Beatrice is ours no longer; yesterday she left her father's home to follow the young Squire of V——. All I can learn is that the gentleman has met her much lately in the wood, that they went away together, and were last seen near G——. I shall not attempt to follow her to try and bring her back. She can be my daughter no longer. To deceive her dotting old father and affianced husband; no, Paul, to forgive her is more than I can do. But you, my boy, you must remain my son, as such I have always loved you. Come to see me as soon as you can leave; my eyes long to behold you, my ears to hear your voice. We will grieve together for our darling. Come to your affectionate fosterfather. EMIL BERGEN.

Paul accepted the Governmental offer. What place could be too lonely for him now? What place lonely enough wherein to bury himself and his grief? There was a quiet meeting of the two men struck by the same blow, the elder brought by it nearer to the grave; the younger having formed through it a grave for the full pride of life and youth. There was not much more for Paul to hear. The father knew little of his daughter, and had not sought to learn more.

"Paul, should she ever fall in your way, deal kindly to her, for her father's sake if you can no longer do so for her own. Will you, Paul?"

"I will," he replied, firmly. "And now farewell, my good father; may we soon meet again, happy we can never be, but perchance we may become more resigned."

"Amen," said the old man, but he shook his head doubtfully.

From that day forth Paul Smitt, of Oderbruck had lived in the lonely Forsthaus, and since that day there had passed ten long, weary, uneventful years. He did his work conscientiously and well, was respected and feared by his servants and dependants, but during all those years no one had come any nearer to the lonely man. If any one were ill or in trouble, he was kind and sympathetic, inexhaustible in charity and well-doing, but all thanks, all expression of feeling he would ward off sternly. One day sped with him like another. At six he would take his frugal breakfast of beer, soup and coarse black bread; at one he dined as frugally; at eight he took his supper, read for his instruction or amusement until ten, then went to bed.

Paul's grief had not diminished by his brooding on it as the years rolled on. Before he had been three weeks at his new home old Emil Bergen died, and Paul was left without a friend in the world. The only people with whom he might have visited were the keepers of the hotel on the top of the Brocken, to whom it was a two hours' walk over a rough, stony road. But he never sought their society; besides, in Summer they were too busy with constant visitors, and in the Winter they were either totally snowed up or left the place altogether.

One Winter night the wind howled and moaned, and beat against the firm-built house as though it would level it at one gust, and when the wind ceased, the snow began steadily to fall, and falling still for eight whole days, lay so high upon the ground that the only way out of the house was by its roof. This was not unusual, and when the snow had hardened over, the inmates turned out by the roof as though it were a most natural thing. After a few days it snowed again, and one night Paul was roused from sleep by hearing some commotion in the house.

"What is it?" he called out; "what is the matter?"

"Travelers lost in the snow, Sir; we are bringing them in."

"Right," he replied, "I shall be down directly." And in a few moments he was standing among his men in the long dark passage, where by the dim light of a candle a woman's body was being borne into the house, followed by a man carrying a child. The boy was living, there was no doubt of that, but the woman's fate was doubtful. When he saw that it was a woman, Paul approached no nearer.

"Prepare a warm bedroom at once," he commanded. "Hand her over to the female servants, and let me know if she be alive or dead. For all restoratives come to me. You, my brave fellows," he said, addressing the rescuers, "come in here and drink something hot."

This invitation they were not slow to obey, and while drinking, they told how they had been belated at their work, how they had heard something moaning at their feet, and how they had found this couple half-buried in the snow. Presently a woman servant came in and reported that the mother was alive but very ill, and Paul ordered that if it were possible, some one should go over to Andreasberg next day to fetch the doctor. Meanwhile they should take the usual precautions for her and the child; for the care of people rescued from the snow was not a new experience at Oderbruck. Had the unfortunate wanderer been a man, Paul would have been the first at his bedside; but a woman, such a case had not occurred before, and he avoided women. For weeks the woman lay in his house half dead. Daily he inquired after her, allowed his two maids to devote themselves entirely to her and the child, but in no other way allowed this incident to interfere with his life. The child, which had once run in his way and stood in mute admiration of the splendid man in gray and green, he sternly ordered to be kept out of sight. "Feed and keep the boy well, let him have all he needs, but do not let him run in my path," he said. And it never happened again.

After months of illness, weeks of convalescence, the sick woman was restored to health, and with her complete restoration Spring also had set in, and she was anxious to proceed upon her way. But though warned and dissuaded by all the servants, she could not be induced to leave the house without seeing its master, and thanking him in person for his kindness.

So one evening in the twilight, when she had heard his firm heavy tread along the gravel, had heard him close the outer door behind him, and when he was about to enter his parlor, she ran down from her room and encountered him in the dark passage.

"Who is it?" he asked; he seeing still less than she, for he had come from out of the light.

"The woman whom you have sheltered for so long, Sir. May I not speak a few words to you?" she asked, for he seemed inclined to enter the room and leave her standing without.

"What is it? Do you want to know your way? My man can tell you. Or money?—you shall have some."

Neither she said, taken aback by the hardness of his address. "I wanted to thank you." As she spoke, she followed him into the room.

He stood with his back to the window and disembarrassed himself of his gun; she was opposite him and the failing light fell upon her face.

"I do not love thanks. I have done no more than common humanity demanded." He looked up at her with a mien that said, you can go now. But when he saw her, he was spell-bound; a wild glare came into his eyes, and he seized her fiercely by the hand.

"Beatrice, is it you?"

It was her turn to be amazed; she had not seen him clearly before; now he had turned more to the light.

"My God!" she stammered. "O no, it cannot be Paul Smitt!"

"It is," he said, dropping her hand. The wild look had faded, the face had regain its hardness. "I am glad," he went on stiffly, "that chance has thrown you in my way. I can now deliver the message your dead father gave me for you."

"My father dead!" she screamed. "Oh, Heaven, this also!" She fell down fainting at his feet.

Coolly and with seeming unconcern Paul rang for a servant, told him to remove the fainting woman, said that if she asked for a message from him, they should give her a letter he would presently write, ordered that she should be sped on her way with every comfort, but commanded sternly that she might be brought no more into his presence.

Her father dead, the father to whom she was now about to go, to fall down at his feet and entreat his forgiveness, to pray him to grant a home, if not to herself, at least to her child. Led away by childish vanity, Beatrice had trusted the promises of the young Squire of V—— that he would make her a lady, elevate her to his own rank. She had firmly believed until some few years since that he had married her, that the paper he had given her to sign was a true document, and that she had been basely deserted by her husband. When he left her, she had settled down quietly and soberly in busy little Andreasberg, where neither her name nor her story was known. There she had lived, respected and beloved, working her way steadily, keeping herself and educating her child, and even her own keen shame was beginning to deaden somewhat in feeling from its having no nourishment from without. Till one day, as she was walking through the market-place to take some work home, she met the man who had played her false. He was arm in arm with another gentleman, smoking and laughing. She flew toward him, stammering she knew not what. He turned upon her fiercely, and muttered: "You shall suffer for this, woman!" Then with some light laughing remark to his companion of which she could only distinguish "Some mistaken resemblance—must be mad!" they passed along.

From that day Andresberg was no refuge for her. Her story, mutilated and aggravated, was in every one's mouth, and one day, goaded to despair and frenzy, she determined to run from the town and seek her father's house once more. At least he could not be harder than the world. An angry visit from the Squire, whom she had crossed effectually in a plan of marriage, caused her to pack her few valuables about herself, take up her child and fly from him into the dark cold night with the snow lying thickly on the ground. She had gone on and on in a condition of half dream, with only sense enough to cover her boy from the cold; she felt how the chill air was benumbing her, how the snow clogged her footsteps, and at last knew nothing more till she found herself at the forester's house. From the wrath of the deceiver to the wrath of the deceived.

Beatrice threw herself on the floor in an agony of grief. As she lay thus, the servant Anna came in.

"Madam," she said, "your child is not well. Will you come to him?"

In an instant all her senses returned, and she followed to the adjoining room. The boy lay in his little bed, his face red with fever, moaning as though in pain, and when he saw his mother, it was but a very weak smile that played round his face.

"My child, my child!" cried Beatrice, falling on her knees beside the cot; "you must not be ill now, not just now, we cannot stay here, we must go. Do you think it is serious, Anna?"

"I'm afraid he's sickening for some child's illness, ma'am," was the reply; "at any rate you cannot move him as he is; you must wait and see what it turns to."

"But I can stay in this house no longer," she cried; "I must, I must go."

"The Herr Förster would never turn you out while he could offer you a roof. You do not know him, madam; you do not know how good he is. I will go to him and tell him the child is ill, and he will, I am sure, press you to remain," and before Beatrice could prevent her, the girl was gone.

While Beatrice was fighting with herself, holding her child in her arms meanwhile, the door opened and a firm step passed along the floor. She did not need to raise her head. She knew who stood there.

"Beatrice," he said, and his voice was softer than it had been that morning, "Beatrice, you must stay here: you must not impe il your child's life. I shall not come into your way more than before; had you not sought me, you would never have known under whose roof you had been all this while; not whose roof I have known," he went on, his voice failing him somewhat, "whom I had sheltered."

For some seconds there was silence in the room, then: "Have you any belongings?" he suddenly asked, "who will be anxious at your long absence? I will send a messenger if you will tell me where and to whom."

It had cost him much to ask this question.

"None."

He felt strangely relieved by the answer; why, he did not know. "Are you a widow?"

"I was never a wife."

He said no more, but stood for some time silently before her. His usually firm-set mouth worked ominously, and some tempest was brewing in his inner man; but he beat it down, and said, after some time of silence: "See that the child wants no comforts, the doctor will, I hope, be here to-morrow; it is difficult to get one to come, we are so out of the world. I wish the boy a good recovery. Farewell!" He turned to leave the room.

"Paul!" she cried, "Paul!" and she stretched out her hands imploringly after him. She understood that he meant this to be a farewell for ever; he did not wish to see her again; and yet she felt through it all that he loved her still. She could not bear to see him depart thus.

"Hush! he said, turning round, with his hand upon the lock of the door, "you will excite your child;" with that he opened it and vanished.

A fearful time followed this! The child lay for weeks ill of scarlet fever, combatting between life and death. Beatrice never left his bedside; neither she nor the doctor dared venture a hope for his recovery.

As for Paul, he went about his daily work steadily and sternly as usual, but there was a greater thoughtfulness about his mouth, and a deeper sadness about his eye, and his people dared approach him less than ever. For inwardly a fierce battle was raging. He loved Beatrice still, blindly, devotedly; the sight of her had roused him from his life in death. He had learned that she was free, could still be his, and yet he hesitated. All would he forgive and forget, but could he forget with the child daily under his eyes? Perhaps he might die in this fever; and that was his one hope and wild desire, that the child might die. He inquired constantly as to its welfare, and if he heard it was worse, a fierce pleasure would shoot through his heart.

At length, one day, when he was returning from his work, he met Beatrice in the little wood behind the house. Her face had become thin and drawn with care, her eyes were sunk and red with weeping, her whole aspect piteous. The nurse had sent her into the air, declaring that if she did not go out she too would be ill, and then what would become of the boy? She moved along the walks like a sad spirit, and when she saw the tall figure approaching from the opposite side, she started and turned paler.

"How is the boy?" asked Paul, coming up to her.

"He is dying, I fear; and O! I cannot bear to lose him." She wrung her hands in her agony of distress.

When Paul saw her grief he felt ashamed of his wicked hope. Was that true love, he asked himself, to wish a grief thus intense to her whom he adored above all else in the world? No, and it was not worthy of a true heart.

"Let me see him," he said, suddenly. "I have had much experience of illness during my lonely life."

She led the way, and he followed. As they opened the door, the nurse motioned them to silence, her finger on her mouth. "He sleeps," she whispered, "we must not wake him. This is the crisis," she murmured, turning to the forester; "either he will pass away in this slumber, or recover."

They softly approached the bedside. Beatrice kneeled down and buried her head in the clothes. She was praying. The nurse slipped softly out of the room. Paul stood at the foot of the cot and looked on. The child's little face, which Paul had last seen so bonnie and bright, was worn and thin; his breath was drawn so softly that at times it seemed to come no more; one small arm lay on the coverlet, its thin hand was grasped in its mother's grasp. She remained on her knees immovable, he knew not how long; only by her deep-drawn sighs he could see how earnestly she was wrestling and imploring for the little life that lay there so passively.

The blinding tears welled into his eyes, the first tears he had shed since he had learnt her untruth toward him.

Thus the night passed; he still standing; she kneeling. When the first cold streak of dawn fell into the room the child awoke.

"Mamma!" he said, feebly.

Suddenly she arose. "My child!" she exclaimed. "Saved! Thanks be to God."

"Amen!" answered a deep voice at the foot of the bed.

She started. "Paul, you here!"

"I have been here all night, and my prayers have gone up to Heaven with yours for the recovery of your boy. May I say our boy?"

She disengaged one hand from the child's neck, and gave it to Paul. He took it and pressed an ardent kiss on its attenuated fingers and then he kissed the child.

"You must go now, dear Paul," said Beatrice softly; "we must not excite the boy."

"May I not stay?" he pleaded, his tone gentle, and the old tender look in his eyes.

"Not now, Paul, not just now. We will meet soon."

"Never to be parted again?"

"Pray Heaven no!"

Six years later, a lady and her companion visited the Brockenfeld and put up at Oderbruck. The lady was a sad embittered woman, who neither loved nor was loved in this world. Walking in the Forester's little garden after dinner, she saw him sitting there, smoking a long pipe; by his side a bright woman who held a child upon her knee, with whom the father was playing and which crowed merrily at him. A little beyond, a bigger boy was coachman to a small girl, harnessed as his horse. They were running in full gallop toward their parents, unaware of the presence of strangers.

"See, papa!" cries the elder of the two, "Maggie and I have been for a long trot, and have brought back mamma some of her own, own flowers." They laid a small bunch of wild camellias before their mother.

At that moment Paul Smitt perceived the ladies, and rising politely, accosted them, saying he hoped they had been content with the very frugal hospitality it was in his power to offer them.

"Oh, quite," said the lady. "Is that your family, Herr Förster? You all look very happy; more happy than I have seen most people look in the town. How do you manage to exist up here? And to be happy?"

"One is happy wherever one's beloved are," he answered, fervently.

The reply was unexpected, curiously solemn, and sounded strange to the Squire's wife.

A WOMAN'S LAST GIFT.

Come here. I know while it was May,
My mouth was your most precious rose,
My eyes your violets, as you say
Fair words, as old as Love, are those.

I gave my flowers while they were sweet,
And sweetly you have kept them, all
Through my slow Summer's great last heat
Into the lonely mist of Fall.

Once more I give them. Put them by,
Back in your memory's faded years—
Yet look at them, sometimes; and try,
Sometimes, to kiss them through your tears.

I've dimly known, afraid to know,
That you should have new flowers to wear:
Well, buds of roses and violets blow
Before you in the unfolding air.

So take from other hands, I pray,
Such gifts of flowers as mine once gave;
I go into the dust, since they
Can only blossom from my grave.

—*Sarah M. B. Piatt, in the Galaxy for July.*

THE HEROINE OF MR. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.—She was a tall girl, with dark-brown hair, which she wore fastened in a knot at the back of her head, after the simplest fashion. Her eyes were large and gray, and full of lustre; but they were not eyes which would make you say that Mary Lowther was especially a bright-eyed girl. They were eyes, however, which could make you think, when they looked at you, that if Mary Lowther would only like you, how happy your lot would be!—that if she would love you, the world would have nothing higher or better to offer. If you judged her face by any rules of beauty, you would say that it was too thin, but feeling its influence with sympathy, you could never wish it to be changed. Her nose and mouth were perfect. How many little noses there are on young women's faces which of themselves cannot be said to be things of beauty or joys forever, although they do very well in their places! There is the softness and color of youth, and perhaps a dash of fun, and the eyes above are bright, and the lips below alluring. In the midst of such sweet charms, what does it matter that the nose be pug-gish—or even a nose of putty, such as you think you might improve in the original material by a squeeze of your thumb and forefinger! But with Mary Lowther her nose itself was a feature of exquisite beauty—a feature that could be eloquent with pity, reverence or scorn. The curves of the nostrils, with their almost transparent membranes, told of the working of the mind within, as every portion of the human face should tell, in some degree. And the mouth was equally expressive, though the lips were thin. It was a mouth to watch, and listen to, and read with curious interest, rather than a mouth to kiss. Not but that the desire to kiss would come, when there might be a hope to kiss with favor; but they were lips which no man would think to ravage in boisterous play. It might have been said there was a want of capability for passion in her face, had it not been for the well-marked dimple in her little chin—that soft couch in which one may be always sure, when one sees it, that some little imp of Love lies hidden.—*From Anthony Trollope's New Novel in Lippincott's Magazine.*

A MAD DOCTOR'S MISTAKE.—An eminent member of the Irvingite Church was deputed to visit a doctor at R., who had expressed a desire for information concerning the tenets of that sect. Unfortunately there were at R. two doctors of the same name, and the divine of course went to the wrong one, who kept a private mad-house. He was shown into the sanctum, and announcing himself as the angel of the Catholic Apostolic Church, specially sent by the Apostle to Dr. T. he proceeded to unfold his mission. Dr. T., accustomed to the various forms of mental delusion, saw, or thought he saw, in the angel a very promising patient, and entered into the conversion scheme with great warmth, drawing out his unfortunate visitor to his heart's content. At length the time came for the angel metaphorically to use his wings, and, professing the greatest anxiety for Dr. T.'s spiritual welfare, he rose to go. Now was the time for the doctor to exert his skill in detaining his patient. He must not think of going yet; he must tarry that night. The angel pleaded important engagements elsewhere, and even hinted at the possibility of missing his train. After an infinite amount of fencing and coquetry by both, and some flattering and felicitous allusion on the part of the doctor to the honor which would accrue to his humble roof by the entertainment of an angel, and finally to the rarity and infrequency of angelic visits, the patient in despair made a rush at the door; the doctor touched the bell, two warders entered the room, and, in spite of every argument, carried the poor man off to a cell, whence, to cut the story short, he was rescued on the morrow by his friends.—*Notes and Queries.*

OMNIBUSES IN LONDON.—In all matters of locomotion the English are supposed to lead the way among the nations. This may be the case; but it is a singular fact that omnibuses were in use in Paris ten years before they were introduced into London. In 1819, M. LAFITTE brought out the first of these now familiar machines in the former city with great success, and for many years they were running at a cheap rate, while our short stagers (regular coaches) were endeavoring to carry on the immense traffic of the metropolis at fares nearly double the prices at which riders were carried by these convenient vehicles. This is a singular instance of our tardiness at catching a new idea in a field that we thought peculiarly our own; and probably we should have gone on for years with our heavy stage-coaches and scant accommodation, had not a Briton resident in Paris, and cognizant of the profitable working of the omnibus system there, determined to introduce it in the English capital. Mr. SHILLIBEER, who commenced this enterprise in 1829, of course met with the determined opposition of all the stage-coach interest. His vehicles were called coffins, vans, and any name that implied contempt. Nevertheless, his venture from the first was a great success. The first line chosen was from the Yorkshire Stingo to the Bank, at a charge of one shilling, with a half fare from King's Cross. The original 'bus had three horses abreast, like those universally used in Manchester and the north generally, and also in some parts of the metropolis. But the original vehicles had no outside places. So far, this arrangement was a retrogression from the old stage-coach, inasmuch as Englishmen will seldom ride inside any vehicle when they can get outside. Nevertheless, this arrangement was followed for twenty years before a feeble attempt was made to introduce outside places. It was in 1849 that some daring genius in the coachmaking line ventured to place a narrow slip of board along the top of the omnibus; this board *Punch* wickedly nicknamed "the knife-board," and truly it was not a bit wider than a knife-board, and being without any back, it required a constant effort on the part of the rider, to keep his spinal column duly balanced. Of course there was no attempt at facilitating the rider's ascent to this uncomfortable seat. He had to climb up by way of the window and the top of the door of the 'bus. It seemed as though the daring innovator who restored the outside seats to the open-air-loving British traveler was afraid of going too fast even in the way of meeting a general want, lest the national spirit of conservatism should be offended. The present comparatively comfortable seats on the outside, and the iron steps to mount, do not date later back than 1862, the period of the last Exhibition.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

PRACTICAL JOKES.—Monsieur was very fond of writing ridiculous letters. Of course he could only imagine their effect; but that was quite enough for him. For instance, he wrote to the Bishop of N——, a very holy and studious man, in the name of a celebrated English prize-fighter, proposing an international match for 5,000f. a side, and stating that several well-known gentlemen (who were mentioned) had been induced to take the matter in hand, and were eagerly awaiting his reply. This letter had the London postmark, and all the appearances of being in good faith; and its effect upon the very quiet and harmless person to whom it was addressed may be easily conjectured. Other strange epistles were sent about almost every week—one to a distinguished Minister, as coming from a Spanish sailor, offering for sale a fierce and extraordinary species of the orang-outang; another to a certain grave professor of philosophy and mathematics, under the signature of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, manager of a London theatre, containing a proposition that the learned recipient should perform a comic part in the original Greek, in Plautus' *Mœnecmus*, at a consideration of £20 per night; another to the celebrated Dr. PUSEY, stating that the writer was a murderer by profession, but having been driven from Italy by force of circumstances, he had come to Paris in the hope of finding employment; and having understood that Dr. PUSEY was a liberal man, he would plainly and respectfully state that he was ready to do any private business in his line upon easy terms. He begged to mention, however, that he would engage in nothing where any other parties were employed who were unknown to himself. These letters, and hundreds of others of the same ludicrous character, were gotten up in such a manner, and with so many marks of genuineness, that, as has been discovered, they were always received in good faith. The wonderment and alarm they occasioned must have been thoroughly laughable.—*From "The Philosophy of Absurdity," in the July Number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

ROSSINI'S MUSICAL MARRIAGES.—A libretto is sometimes so bad that the best music in the world will not carry it off; in vain the composer gives it wings, it will not fly. In such a case as that, it was ROSSINI'S practice to disunite his living music from the dead body of the drama to which it had been attached, and to present it again to the public in what he thought would prove a happier alliance. If, again, the union was a failure, he had no hesitation in marrying his music to more or less immortal verse for the third time. The third time the result was invariably happy; witness the air, "Mie Rampolli," which was first tried in "La Pietra del Paragone," and secondly in "La Gazzetta," before it at last found its proper place in "La Cenerentola;" and two of the finest pieces in the "Barber of Seville," the overture which had previously belonged in succession to "Aureliano in Palmira," and "Elisabetta," and ALMAVIVA'S air, "Ecco ridente il Cielo," a treasure saved from the wreck of "Aureliano in Palmira," and which had before been picked out of the ruins of "Ciro in Babilonia." If ROSSINI had only pursued his laudable system half way, neither the overture to the "Barber" nor the Count's cavatina would now have been heard; and his happiest, if not his greatest work would have lost two of its most brilliant ornaments.—*The Life of Rossini. By H. Sutherland Edwards.*

HOW TO INSURE FIDELITY.—The men are exceedingly jealous and very strict with their wives. A married woman may not accept a cigar or a sirih leaf from a stranger under pain of death. I was informed that some years ago one of the English traders had a Balinese woman of good family living with him—the connection being considered quite honorable by the natives. During some festival this girl offended against the law by accepting a flower or some such trifle from another man. This was reported to the Rajah, (to some of whose wives the girl was related,) and he immediately sent to the Englishman's house ordering him to give the woman up, as she must be "krissed." In vain he begged and prayed, and offered to pay any fine the Rajah might impose, and finally refused to give her up unless he was forced to do so. This the Rajah did not wish to resort to, as he no doubt thought he was quite as much for the Englishman's honor as for his own; so he appeared to let the matter drop. But, some time afterward, he sent one of his followers to the house, who beckoned the girl to the door, and then saying, "The Rajah sends you this," stabbed her to the heart. More serious infidelity is punished still more cruelly, the woman and her paramour being tied back to back and thrown into the sea, where some large crocodiles are always on the watch to devour the bodies. One such execution took place while I was at Ampanam, but I took a long walk into the country to be out of the way till it was all over, thus missing the opportunity of having a horrible narrative to enliven my somewhat tedious story.—*The Malay Archipelago, by Alfred Russel Wallace.*

PERILS OF PEARL-DIVING.—The chief dangers the divers have to encounter, after the preliminary physical difficulties attendant upon diving and working at so great a depth have been got over, is from ground sharks. The divers in the Persian Gulf are wont to resort to magic and to religious enchantments in the hope of guarding against these horrible creatures; but, as an additional and more effective precaution, they are armed with a short stick, pointed at either end, which they thrust into the shark's mouth, they themselves getting away while the monster is engaged in fretting over his uncomfortable, indigestible meal. A story is related of one diver who, having explored a rock on which he expected to find oysters, was about to return "where he could see the stars again," when, casting his eye upward, he saw a huge ground-shark lying in wait for him and cutting off his retreat. Terrified at the sight and unable to get out of range, he was beginning to give himself up for lost, when a happy thought occurred to him. He took his sharpened stake, which was too small to stop the jaws of the shark, and, going to a sandy nook of the rock, began to stir up the mud, and to make such a "dust in the water" as to obscure the enemy's vision. Having done this till he was forced to quit for lack of breath, he swam off hastily in another direction, and arrived at the surface exhausted but in safety. At the top he was rescued by the boat in attendance, and the shark, befooled at the bottom of the water, was left to gnash his teeth in vain.—*The World of Wonders.*

THE GREEK GODDESSES.—That wonderful old mythology is gone; that great race shed it, lightly as leaves in Autumn, and went its way. These names of Hera and Aphrodite are but Autumn leaves which I have caught in my hands, to show the red tints that still linger on their surface; they have lasted long, but who knows how soon they will be faded and forgotten? Yet not till the world is rich enough to have a race more ideal than the Greeks, will there be another harvest of anything so beautiful to the imagination. Nature is the same; the soil of Attica was as barren as that of Massachusetts. The life of man has grown more practical, more judicious, more sensitive to wrong, more comprehensive in sympathy; common sense has been the gainer, so has common virtue; it is only the ideal that has grown tame.

We are laying the foundations of a grander temple, I trust, than any of which the Greeks ever dreamed, and we toil amid the dust and rubbish, waiting for the goddess and the shrine. Nothing shall drive me from the belief that there is arising in America, amid all our frivolities, a type of virgin womanhood, new in history, undescribed in fiction, from which there may proceed, in generations yet to come, a priesthood more tender, a majesty more pure and grand, than anything which poet ever sang or temple enthroned. Through tears and smiles, through the blessed cares that have trained the heart of womanhood in all ages, but also through a culture such as no other age has ever offered, through the exercise of rights never before conceded, of duties never yet imposed, will this heroic sisterhood be reared. Joining the unforgotten visions of Greek sublimity with the meeker graces of Christian tradition, there may yet be nobler forms, that shall eclipse those "fair humanities of old religion," as, when classic architecture had reached perfection, there rose the Gothic, and made the Greek seem cold.—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

ROME.

"Roma, Roma, Roma!
Non è più come era prima."

Still the city stands:
Fallen away
From its old renown,—
The wonder and the terror of the Lands!
Temple and tower gone down—
Nothing left to fall
But weeds upon the wall;
All decay—
Utterly desolate!
Haunted by the ghost of its dead state,
Memory of its men who ruled like gods,
Memory of the gods who ruled its men,
Dreaming in despair of what was then,—
Flamens, augurs, lictors with their rods,—
Legions on their marches
Through triumphal arches,—
Cæsar in his car
With the spoils of war,—
From Carthage, from Egypt, from all the realms afar,
And, drooping in his train,
Proud kings overtarown,
Their sceptres now his own,
And palest Queens discrowned, superb in their disdain
Of Cæsar marching home
Victorious to Rome!
Who on her Seven Hills
Sits, Mistress of the World
Which she with carnage fills;
Hated of men, but to the gods austere
Dear,
For does not mightiest Jove protect, defend?
And his eagle send
To perch upon her standards? Look above,
There where his million altar-smokes are curled—
The Capitolian Jove!
And Mars—Mars,
He of the shield and spear,—
The stern, the cruel, the Invincible,
Whose only thought is *kill!*
How dear
To him and his this Rome of never-ending wars!
—Hidden in the secret shrine,
(Stately Juno, come not here,
Chaste Diana, disappear—

These are none of thine!)
Where they wreathe the roses,
Where they pour the wine,—
Who on that couch reposes,
With arms that twine and twine?
—Venus Aphrodite,
Goddess of the Sea,—
She is the most mighty,
And the sweetest, she!
Venus! Venus! Venus!
Thou alone of all the Powers
Dost from sorrow screen us,
Thy power alone in all the hours
Lets nothing come between us,
Who adore thee, Venus!—
Nothing part
Heart from heart
In thy bliss of blisses—
But our delaying kisses!
—Horror!—Who are These?
Shapes, or Shadows rather,
Which like the Night do gather—
From where? for what? To seize!
—Who? what? what gods are These?
The Fates! The Fates!
—The Hun is at the gates!

Still the City stands!
Fallen away
From its old renown—
The wonder and the terror of the Lands!
Temple and tower gone down—
Nothing left to fall
But weeds upon the wall;
All decay—
Utterly desolate!
—*R. H. Stoddard, in Appletons' Journal.*

A HEBREW BUTCHER.—Among the Jews a broad distinction is made in articles of food, and the greatest importance is attached to its observance. For instance, it is unlawful to eat the flesh of any beast that does not chew the cud and divide the hoof; hence swine are expressly forbidden, the flesh of which is held in the greatest abhorrence, as we all know from the mild jokes that are made upon the subject by those not possessing such scruples. All kinds of poultry are permitted to be eaten, except those prohibited in Leveticus xi. 13—25. Fish having fins and scales are lawful articles of food; but all shellfish is strictly forbidden. All cattle and poultry must be slaughtered by a Jew, according to prescribed rules; and as these rules are exceedingly numerous, the killer must be duly qualified for his profession. This killer is called shochet. His office is divided into two departments—that for poultry and that for cattle. The candidate for this office has to be examined by three rabbis before receiving his diploma. The shochet kills in a different way to all other butchers. With a peculiar knife he cuts the windpipe of the animal about three-quarters through. No more than three cuts are to be made, and no fewer than two. Should he cut a little of the throat, then stop and cut again, and continue this till the beast is killed, the killing is

LIFE ON A GUANO ISLAND.

Its Climate—Guano Storms—Dust-Spouts—The Sea Shells—Arrival of a Chinese Junk—Asing and Akew—A Story of Shipwreck.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BAKER'S ISLAND, PACIFIC OCEAN, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

Baker's Island is situated on the Equator; but its climate does not correspond in intensity with the popular notions of equatorial heat. Fanned by the continual ocean breezes it is less torrid than many a region far removed from "the burning line."

To one fresh from the rigors and sudden changes of the impetuous climate of America, that of Baker's Island might, indeed, at first seem debilitating; but one fond of warm weather would soon find in the balmy air of this place such vigor, health and renewal of life as DE SOTO and his companions voyaged to find in the Floridian fountain of perpetual youth. For, though cold braces, warmth stimulates.

At no time during my stay here has the heat been excessive. Even when the thermometer shows a temperature of 90° Fahrenheit, which is an unfrequent occurrence, one does not feel the heat oppressively; for the immense body of water surrounding the island, and the unceasing breath of the trade-wind, which comes laden with ocean's zest and fragrance, rob it of the arid, parching quality which deserts of the continent possess.

These trade-winds are the very breath of Heaven. When they move over the waters there is life and vigor. When they die, the spirit sinks. When, however, the sun's rays beat down pitilessly from a cloudless zenith upon the glittering sand, the effect is blinding, and the eye needs protection as much from the reflected as from the direct rays of Heaven. Then both the shore and the sea become dazzling mirrors that torture the sense of sight.

Days occur, however, every two or three weeks, that are notable exceptions to the usually comfortable temperature of this island. At such times the trade-wind dies away, the atmosphere becomes close and oven-like, and the air is motionless, save as the whole firmament quivers with vibrations of heat. But this quiet is not of long duration; for soon a strong wind strikes the island and lifts before it a cloud of guano dust that obscures the light of the sun, and even blots out the island from the sight of the ships at the anchorage. This storm of dust lasts but for a few minutes. It is quickly succeeded by a pouring rain, by which the island is as completely hidden as it was by the dust.

The digging of the guano has to be suspended for a short time after these showers, which drench the surface so completely that the agents, attentive to their employers' interests, decline to receive it, owing to its undue gain in weight. But evaporation is rapid, and a few hours suffice to restore the guano to its dry, pulverulent condition.

The amount of rain that falls during these short storms is considerable, and, were it possible to collect it in a pure condition, it would amply supply the island with fresh water. But the *guano-storm* that precedes the rain causes the water which runs from the roofs to be utterly unfit for drinking purposes.

DUST-SPOUTS.

There is one phenomenon worthy of mention which I have noticed several times since my arrival upon this island. About noon on days when the usual trade-wind dies away, and a draught of cool air sets in from the ocean toward the centre of the heated island, a gentle whirlwind is produced that sweeps together the guano dust into the form of a column, which ascends higher and higher until it mingles with the clouds. These dust-spouts continue their gyrations until an uprising breeze disturbs the equipoise of the nicely-balanced aerial forces, and the stately column breaks up and vanishes in pulverulent clouds.

SEA-SHELLS.

Baker's Island is a rich field for the conchologist. Its reefs are stacked with shells of rare beauty, and each tide washes up great numbers of them upon the sand-beach. Join me in a walk around this island. The tide is out and the reef is now quite bare, making this a favorable hour for us to start. OPU-NU-I, my Kanaka friend, my man Friday, carries a guano bag in which to bring back the spoils of our adventure. Having made the descent of the sandy bank at the front of the house, we are at the edge of the water. Let us wade in. The water is not more than knee deep. Do not take your shoes off. Your feet are worth more than your shoes, and will need their protection against the spines of the "*Sea-urchins*," (Echini,) which are long and sharp, and would pierce your feet were you to step on them. I have seen a *Kanaka's* foot transfixed by one of these needles while wading on this same reef. I watched the fellow for symptoms of tetanus, but luckily he did well. Look well to your steps. The green moss that covers the reef makes the footing very slippery. The reef is gullied, too, by the action of the water, as a mountain-side is worn into deep vallies by the rains. Thirty feet from you the ravenous sharks are swimming in the deep water outside the reef. At high tide they come over the reef on which we are now wading. See them as they turn upon their sides and expose their white bellies to the sun, as they snap at the floating body of a fish.

As we pass round to the north of the island the water becomes shallower, and the sandy beach stretches out over the reef.

O-PU-NU-I turns over a moss-covered stone, partly imbedded in the sand, and out darts a gray eel, half reptile and half fish. I put my foot on it to imprison it; but it slips out from under it as if it were a spirit, and wriggles like a snake into the nearest pool, where it is lost.

The under side of the stone is studded with shells of chrome yellow color. Out of a dozen which you scrape together you select three or four that are fully grown, whose color is the deepest.

This beautiful shell (*cypræa moneta*) is called the "corory." It abounds in the Indian Ocean, and is used by the Mozambique negroes of the east coast of Africa as a sort of wampum.

Here, also, we find a still rarer shell of the genus *Cypræa*, which is popularly termed the "Argos eye," from the great number of round white spots, looking like eyes, that cover it.

This single genus of shells (*Cypræa*) is represented by no less than twelve or fifteen species that are found about this island.

Here lie the bleached shells of mammoth bivalves, more than two feet in length, (*Chama gigas*,) whose scolloped jaws, when clamped together by the living animal within, would require the force of a crowbar and the skill of a New-York burglar to open. Their interior glistens with pearl, making a couch fit for Aphrodite herself. Doubtless it was in such a cradle as this shell that Venus rose refulgent from the seas.

Between these rocks we see the cast-off armor of a race of immense crabs with claws as large as sheep shears. This is the same species that flourishes at Fanning's Island. Of these crabs it is related, perhaps in Baron Munchausen's vein, that they make excursions inland, and, like Professor AGASSIZ's climbing fish of Brazil, ascend the tall stems of the cocoa-nut palm trees, to devour the young and tender fruit, of which they are very fond.

But it would need a *savant* to tell the names of one-half the dead relics of marine productions, lying stranded about us, through which our feet crunch remorselessly at every step.

ARRIVAL OF A CHINESE JUNK.

Since my last writing, the monotony of this exile life has been most unexpectedly broken in upon. Last Sunday morning O-PU-NU-I waked me, and in great excitement told me there was a "*mo-ku ano e*," a "queer ship," to the windward of the island. I ran out on to the verandah of the house, and there, true enough, was a nondescript and strange-looking craft. My first thought was that it was a Malay proa; but its peculiar hull soon proved it to be a different craft. Another look, and I saw it must be a Chinese junk. It was evidently in distress, and not under the control of its crew. A tattered yellow flag fluttered at the mast-head, and the vessel, with a mere patch of a sail, was drifting unmanageably toward the reef.

Directing my man to run up our American colors, I hastily dressed, and we rapidly walked to that point of the coast for which the junk was making. I could see but one man on board. He seemed to be doing his best to bring the vessel to, so as to sheer off to the leeward side of the island.

But a current was running in such a direction as to make this impossible; and the clumsy craft, owing to his mismanagement, was taking a course between wind and tide that was fast carrying it toward a reef of surf-beaten rocks, where no exertions of ours could have prevented the vessel from being broken to pieces, or saved its people from a wretched death by the sharks or by drowning.

I beckoned to the steersman to put his rudder "hard aport," and he evidently understood me, for, in a moment, the course of the junk was changed, and, grazing clear of the rocky point, she found entrance into a narrow cove in the reef. I motioned to the man aboard to throw me a line. He attempted it, but, owing to his weakness, it fell short.

Luckily, O-PU-NU-I had had the forethought to bring one with him, and one end of this was flung aboard the craft, where the Chinamen made it fast. Directing O-PU-NU-I to remain ashore, I succeeded, by means of this line, half-swimming and half-pulling myself through the sea, in getting aboard. As I climbed on to the deck, the Chinaman prostrated himself toward me on his hands and knees, touching his forehead to the deck, and at the same time muttering as if in prayer.

I tried to make him understand, by gestures and encouraging tones of my voice, that he had nothing to fear from me; but he still maintained his prone position. Somewhat nonplussed in the effort to communicate with the stranger, I stood for a moment contemplating him in silence. But happening to call to mind a Chinese salutation which I had learned years before, I advanced toward him, extending my open hands in welcome, and at the same time uttered the talismanic greeting, "Chin-chin!" The effect was magical; he raised himself upon his knees, and I saw expressed in his countenance a feeling of thankfulness and assurance, which was not conveyed to my understanding by his words. His confidence being won, he gave his name as ASING. Another man, named AKEW, was lying almost helpless in the cabin. They two were the only persons aboard.

The vessel is a Chinese junk, about fifty feet long, flat-bottomed, and high in the stern and bow, and illy adapted to beating against the wind. It has a single mast, unsupported by shrouds, which is situated considerably forward of the middle of the vessel. A rude spar, run out from the larboard bow, serves as a bowsprit. On the starboard bow is painted an eye. When asked the use of this, the Chinese always say, "He have no eye; he no can see."

The vessel carries but two sails—a large square-shaped mainsail, and a triangular sail like a jib. The mainsail is made of matting and is strengthened by bamboo splints, that are thrust through it at intervals of about a foot. This is an immensely heavy sail, and it must have tried the ingenuity as well as the strength of ASING to handle it.

The steering apparatus is clumsily constructed. An unwieldly tiller, nine feet along, sweeps across the after deck and controls a ponderous rudder. The binnacle is a rough box of teak-wood, and is situated so that the man at the helm cannot look into it more than a third of the time. The compass is so rudely made that it would be difficult to tell within two or three points the course of the vessel.

The condition of the two men on this vessel was quite distressful. AKEW was down with the scurvy, and for nearly a month has been able to render only small assistance to his companion.

From AKEW, who can talk some broken English, I have obtained the following story: The vessel was engaged in the fishing business, and while carrying a cargo of *bêche de mer*, edible birds'-nests and salt fish from the Loo Choo Islands to Shanghae, was driven off its course by a violent storm into seas entirely unknown to them, where they drifted at the mercy of the winds and waves. For ten moons they were borne they knew not whither.

Their casks of water were sufficient for only a voyage of three or four weeks, and were soon empty. But from time to time, they managed to catch a scanty supply of rainwater; and as they had a few cocoa-nuts, and a large supply of rice, in addition to their cargo, they were not at any time absolutely destitute of food. Their firewood, however, gave out soon after leaving port, and in a few months the hardships and privations incident to a long voyage, and their insufficient and uncooked food told seriously on the health of all.

Disease came among them, and out of a crew of nine, including the Captain, all died but these two. After this the command of the vessel devolved upon the supercargo, ASING.

At three different times they saw vessels passing in the distance, twice during the night, and, in one case, they were so near to a large clipper that they distinctly heard the ringing of the ship's bell.

The instances of vessels from Chinese waters being driven to islands in the Northern or Central Pacific Ocean, of which the adventurous voyagings of this junk are an example, are not so rare but that they should be taken into the account in deciding the probable source of the population of those islands.

O-PU-NUI says, "It is plain now whence the Hawaiians derived their origin." But the solution of this problem will depend upon the researches of the philologists. We are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of a ship; I to gain fresh news from the world, and to send this letter; my Chinese guests to find a means of escape from this desert spot, with their bags of Spanish dollars.

N. B. E.

A Homicide Pursued by the Ghost of His Victim.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 13.

There are few cases of mania exhibiting such peculiar features as that of a Mr. SPENCER, living on Louisa-street, in this city. Some years ago he engaged in a difficulty with a man named HUNT, whom he killed. They had been friends from their boyhood, and up to the day of the fatal affray had never felt for each other aught but friendship and kindness. It is said, too, that they had mutually shared many perils, and bonds of sympathy linked them by stronger ties than usually cement ordinary friends. But a trifling dispute occurred, and in a moment of intemperate passion the fatal thrust was given, and his old friend lay dead at his feet. His horror at the homicide threw him into a fever, of which he came near dying. For months he hovered on the verge of the grave, and when he at last recovered, it was with the impression that the ghost of his friend, clad in grave clothes, was ever at his side. His mind, rational upon every other subject, clings to this delusion, and no persuasion or reason can remove the impression or cure him of the mania. It goes with him to his business, which he conducts with the same sagacity and skill that he ever did. It sits with him in his family circle, is by his side upon the street, and lays down with him when he goes to bed at night. He often converses with it, and imagines that he receives replies to his questionings. He says for years the ghost maintained toward him a stern aspect, refusing all conciliation, but of late years it has assumed toward him a more friendly demeanor. He believes that it will go with him through life as a penance for his crime. The law acquitted him, but this is the judgment of Heaven.

A Man Charged with the Murder of His Mother, 85 Years of Age.

From the Muscatine Courier, June 15.

We are indebted to JOHN D. SHEARE, Esq., Sheriff of Cedar County, who passed through the city, for a few of the details of a most horrible affair which occurred last week on Rock Creek, Cedar County, three miles southwest of Tipton. MARY BOYLE, a decrepit old woman, 85 years of age, was cast off by her two sons, DANIEL and PATRICK BOYLE, both married men, and compelled to seek support from the county. The County Superintendent, finding that her two sons were able to support her, compelled them to take her and keep her, but, soon ascertaining that they treated her inhumanly, she was taken away and placed in the Poorhouse, to be kept at her sons' expense. They refusing to pay for her keeping, suit was brought against them for the amount of the same. After this, it appears, PATRICK BOYLE, who lived three miles southwest of Tipton, on Rock Creek, while DANIEL lives in Tipton, got his mother to come to his residence yesterday two weeks ago, and after remaining there a week, it was given out that she had died. On last Tuesday, when the corpse was prepared for burial, a lady living near discovered a cut or bruise behind the left ear, and marks on the throat, and also discovered stains of blood on the floor of the house. On Tuesday the remains of the old lady were interred, and on that day, or the next, the lady who discovered the marks on the dead body, and the blood on the floor, sent her son to Tipton to inform the authorities, when a Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner, a jury, and Drs. MAYNARD and KENNEDY repaired to the place where the body was interred and exhumed it, finding the marks on the head and throat as described, the face presenting the appearance of one whose death had been caused by strangulation. PATRICK BOYLE, when questioned in relation to the cause of his mother's death, said that she had fallen out of bed, which had caused her death; but as it was ascertained that she slept on a trundle-bed, and that a flat-iron was found in the house with blood on it, and that on the evening of her death she was seen by some of the neighbors at the door weeping, and when asked what caused her to weep, replied that she was very much abused, but that things would be different if her youngest son was alive, and PATRICK then making his appearance, ordered her in, telling her that she had only one more day to live, all fastened the guilt upon him, and he was arrested and taken to Tipton, and committed to jail to await trial at the next term of the District Court for Cedar County.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Rumors of War with Bolivia—Conspiracies—The Yellow Fever—The Guano Islands—The New American Consul at Lima—City Bandits—A Sad Story—Exodus of Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

All Lima was astir to-day with the wildest excitement, caused by the rumor that General MELGAREJO, the President of Bolivia, was marching on the Peruvian frontier with a large army, intending to invade Peru. No one could give any reason for such a step, although General MELGAREJO is known to be in sympathy with MONTARA, but the people are all more or less frightened, even the officials, who affect to disbelieve the news. The Bolivian Consul at Tacna, Peru, had been arrested by order of President BALTA, for intercepting the Bolivian mail matter and destroying letters containing political news, and General MELGAREJO took great offence at the arrest, and threatened all manner of dire things against Peru. This would be a sufficient cause, among these impetuous people, to get up a quarrel, have a skirmish, and sacrifice a few lives. Another report of the coming of General MELGAREJO is, that he has gone to Puño, Peru, to accompany his cousin, a Bishop, to be consecrated at Puño, by order of the Pope, and that as he is traveling with a Bishop, he must take a large force with him, both because he is unpopular at home, and fears assassination may be, and because a Bishop should travel in state, and with a large retinue. This would account for his "large army." In Bolivia there are not enough Bishops to perform the act of consecration, and I think that the fright will end in "smoke," as most of the stories do here, and that the latter version of General MELGAREJO appearing in Puño, Peru, is the right one. But President BALTA takes the other view of it. General MELGAREJO is called the "Modern Attila," and certain it is that BALTA has reported him in council as having actually appeared on the Peruvian frontier, at Corocoro, with an army of 12,000 men, and that he is recruiting more troops, and exacting heavy contributions. "For what purpose is quite apparent," say the Peruvians, "for the sole object of invading Peru, absurd and hazardous as the undertaking may prove." Another cause of grievance is that the Peruvian Chargé d'Affairs at La Paz has been grossly insulted by Bolivian authorities, while the Chilian officer, BASCUNAN, was instantly shot dead by order of MELGAREJO for his offensive behavior and speech at a public banquet given to celebrate the birthday of General MELGAREJO. The war corvette *Union*, arrived in Callao Bay from the South, brings, however, intelligence that there is truth in the report of President MELGAREJO's invading Peru. Rumors in official circles speak confidently of a rupture in the relations of the two countries.

CONSPIRACIES.

Conspiracies are constantly breaking out, and BALTA has more than he can attend to to suppress them. "Where there is much smoke there must be some fire," is a trite saying, and poor BALTA can hardly put out all the smouldering embers. Arrests of prominent persons are made daily, and through a mistake of the guard no less an important personage than the *Intendenté*, or Governor himself, was arrested. He resembled Señor Don LIZARDO MONTERO, for whom the writ was intended, and the zealous soldiers arrested him in a fit of mistaken zeal. But as they left MONTERO, he gave them the slip and made his escape before they even found out their mistake.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever having frightened every one away from Arica, Tacua and Ignique, there are not left in Tacua six hundred people out of a former population of 12,000.

The fever has also broken out at Islay. At Arequipa five heavy earthquake shocks were felt on the 18th inst. In Northern Peru, too, at Sauta, Casura and one other port earthquakes had greatly alarmed the inhabitants, who had not had much of the phenomenon previously, owing to their location so far north.

THE GUANO ISLANDS.

Affairs at the Guañape Islands are now satisfactorily arranged. They have commenced to load guano there, in good order, and with a settled purpose. The quality of the guano, however, is much inferior to that of the Chinchas. A large ship, the *Sir Humphrey Davy*, sailed from Callao Bay with a full cargo from the Guañape Islands.

NEW AMERICAN CONSUL.

Our American Minister at Lima, Mr. HOVEY, has appointed Mr. SARTORI to fill the position of Consul, left vacant by the death of Mr. MCCOLLEY. Mr. SARTORI has been connected with the Consulate a number of years, and a petition was at once got into circulation at Mr. MCCOLLEY's decease, asking Minister HOVEY to appoint him. This petition was signed by all the leading citizens in Callao. As we have no American mail by the steamer of May 16 at Callao, we are yet in ignorance as to the illustrious personage President GRANT has appointed American Consul at Callao. The Atlantic steamer was forty-eight hours behind time, when the Pacific steamer left Panama on the 9th of May, and we shall have the two mails, of May 1 and May 9, coming together toward June 1. The English and French mails, running in regular connection with this Pacific line, always "come to time."

CITY BANDITS.

Callao is again infested with its gang of thieves. Singular enough, these theives are not housebreakers, and we never hear of a house or store being broken into. Indeed, all the doors and windows being built with immense iron bars, I doubt if any thief could at all get into the buildings. It would take more than one night's work to saw through the iron slats. These iron slats are pretty and ornamental, though stout, and project in the form of a bow window. Wire screens are fitted, and often they are covered by vines and flowers in bloom. Inside wooden shutters are used also. The thieves I refer to go in large gangs, and, in broad day, march into a store and demand all the money, overpowering the poor tenant by force of numbers, and holding pistols to his head. They get all the funds available, and then depart unmolested. They rob houses in the same way, by sneaking in at an open door in an unguarded moment, while one of their number keeps watch outside. They are very troublesome just now in Callao.

A SAD STORY.

A sad accident has just happened. They have borne by the office the bodies of two Cholo women, drowned an hour ago in the sea. They were poor Rabouas, or soldiers' wives, and they say that one of them had just been most cruelly beaten by her savage husband. In her despair she went to the hut of the other, showed her bruises, and poured forth lamentations over her hard lot. The other woman (not one bit better used) brought forth the inevitable consoler of all their woes, a bottle of Cheechee, and they drank to forget their sorrows. Becoming a little exhilarated, the whipped one proposed taking a bath in the sea, (an act of sheer madness at this time, when all bathing is abandoned for this season, the sea having an undertow or current now that will draw anything under at once.) The other poor woman objected, but in vain. The beaten woman insisted, and so into the cruel cold water the two poor half-drunken creatures rushed to be thrown up and down, choked and tossed out upon the stony beach dead in a few minutes. The husband of the last woman, to his credit, went into the water to save both, and but for a rope being thrown to him, would himself have been drowned. The husband of the whipped woman said, "Let her go," when told of her death. And she left five little children, and the other woman three. Who can say but that the poor beaten bruised Cholo woman intended self-destruction, and found in the angry surf the rest she so much coveted? The nude bodies, tossed ashore, were left lying for hours exposed to the gaze of boys and men, and finally were half covered and removed to Bella Vista. These are some of the inhuman and awful sights to be seen in Peru.

EXODUS OF AMERICANS.

We are losing some of our best American families, and we miss them more than we can tell, because their vacant places are not filled. The family of the American Consul of Callao, as also the family of the Vice Consul, have returned to their homes in Philadelphia. A leading jeweler, who has resided here twenty years, has just removed his family back to Philadelphia. Two of our best American physicians have gone home to reside from Callao. A leading ship-chandler, who married a Peruvian lady in Callao some twelve or fifteen years ago, has gone to his native city, Boston, to remain with his family. And very many English and Scotch families have returned to England, and others are only awaiting means and opportunity. Those who have been talking about leaving Peru for the last ten years and more have really actually gone, and the small society of foreigners dwindles still smaller. Strangers all give Callao a wide berth, being justly afraid of the fever. It is best for those swarthy native people, born and reared here, to have their own country to themselves, for with all its untold resources Peru was never intended for white people.

X. Y. Z.

LIFE AT BADEN-BADEN.

A Glimpse at Fashionable Life There and the Natural Attractions of the Place.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BADEN-BADEN, Tuesday, May 18, 1869.

Who has not heard of Baden-Baden, that queen of watering-places? Many an eye across the Atlantic, I doubt not, will brighten up with the expression of joyous and cherished recollections on seeing the name (and others familiarly connected with it) of this first of European watering-places, of world-wide reputation; and the mind will at once wander back into the past to feast on the remembrance of bright and lovely scenes—of days, weeks, months, or perhaps even of seasons, spent here in the full enjoyment of all that a delightful spot like this is able to offer alike to the tourist, the pleasure-seeker, and to the invalid; while the writer of this feels confident that, on the other hand, he will earn the thanks of those who contemplate making a tour through Europe, or come to pass a few years in the old country, for having introduced them to such a place by a few words in season.

A celebrated French author speaking of the Grand Duchy of Baden, has very justly said:

"It is impossible to travel through it without being struck at the same time by its character, which is mild and wild at once. There is perhaps no other country where contrasts in nature are more happily grouped together, and to judge from effects and their harmony, one would say that the whole country was but an immense park, of which God has been the architect, and where He has united all the charms of creation."

But it is principally on the outskirts of the Black Forest that sites take the most impressive aspect. Baden-Baden lies as it were at the very beginning and the most favored point of the Black Forest, within a twelve hours' ride from Paris, in the most charming little valley of the Oos; the first view of it, on entering from the station, is one of the most agreeable to be found. Part of the town is built on the slope of a hill, surrounded by higher ones and mountains that are covered by the most luxuriant growth of pine, oak, beech, larches, &c., swarming with game of all sorts, while the rest of the town slopes gently down to the banks of the river, which throws its limpid and rippling flood babbling into the Murg, near the fortress of Rastatt, and just before this latter river runs into the Rhine, which is but at two leagues distance from our watering-place. But whoever has seen Baden in the present month (May) will not hesitate to say that it is a sight nowhere else to be enjoyed, and never to be forgotten, though the more advanced season has its peculiar charms rendered eminently attractive by all the amusements, gaieties and artistic treats offered during the whole of the season by the new administration of the Conversation House, of which we shall speak hereafter.

It is difficult to describe, and more difficult still to imagine from the ablest description, what Baden-Baden is in the month of May. A flood of the most variegated verdure of every possible hue running over hill and dale; the richest profusion of wild field-flowers, vieing with the choicest blossoms reared by hand. The whole valley is a garden; trees and shrubs along the winding alleys are laden with blossoms of every possible tint and hue; garlands and festoons, from the golden laburnum to the richest red of the chestnut blossom, hang gracefully down, rocked to and fro by gentle breezes, every now and then dropping a shower of blossoms on the heads of playing children, whose joyous accents resound in every path and grove. The atmosphere is laden with the moist and balmy perfumes that come in gusts with the mingled melody of a thousand feathered songsters, principally blackbirds, thrushes, nightingales, larks, garden-warblers—almost tame they are—proclaiming with their rapturous songs that now Baden, beautiful Baden, has again emerged from its Winter sleep, and has decked itself with its finest array to bid a hearty welcome to its thousands and thousands of visitors, who flock hither every season from far and near, from every land and clime, to seek health, recreation, amusement and entertainment, or inspiration—yes, inspiration, for Baden has ever been a productive, inexhaustible theme for poetic minds. Here nature itself is a poem, a charming idyll, which one need but copy. The sight of nature with so much grace and harmony gladdens every breast, whether young or old. Although Baden-Baden has but a population of about 8,000 inhabitants, the town at the present rate accommodates from fifty to sixty thousand visitors during the course of every season in its splendid hotels, country villas and private houses. The fashionable world from Paris, London and other European capitals, and all other cities of the world meets, as a matter of course, in Baden-Baden. Will it be wondered at when it is considered that apart from all the natural charms i possesses, combined with a most healthy climate, where one can enjoy the finest mountain air laden only with the peculiarly agreeable and beneficial scent from the dark pine forests around, that form the most delightful framework to this beautiful picture, it has, moreover, some hot mineral springs, the efficacy of which (already known to the Romans) makes it the most eligible place for those seeking after health, relaxation from business, recreation, pleasure and amusement? That the place is highly fitted to afford all these is the first impression that it gives.

The immediate neighborhood of the town is inexhaustible in beautiful, cool and shady walks, bridle-paths, and the best carriage roads, (free from dust,) often extending for miles and miles under shady bowers. A beautiful winding alley of majestic oaks leads to Lichtenthal, spreading its dark canopy of verdure over a motley group of elegant equipages, from the neat pony-chaise to the stately four-in-hand, which are moving to and fro during all hours of the day and evening, and making a very gay and lively picture with the horsemen, children mounted on donkeys and hired vehicles, that move up and down, flanked by an elegant crowd of pedestrians on both sides. You may be some months in Baden, take a different walk, drive or ride every day, and need not feel at all surprised, if, after that, in more venturesome excursions you discover new ways with exquisitely beautiful scenery. Favorite excursions in close proximity to Baden are the Old Castle, with its majestic ivy-clad ruins, whence you enjoy the lovely panorama of the valleys of the Oos and the Rhine; the tower of Mercury, perched on the opposite hill, the ruins of Ebersteinburg, Yburg, the Jagdhaus, all of these on heights and affording magnificently picturesque views of the surrounding country, and doubly interesting by their history and the many lays and legends connected with them from the olden time. Then there is again Eberstein Castle overlooking the beautiful valley of the Murg which is the angler's delight, for it abounds in beautiful speckled trout and other fish; Rothenfels, the Favorite, the excursion to Forbach by the *Herrenwiese*, (Lord's Meadow,) through the Buhler-Thal, the ruins of Windeck, the cascades of Allerheiligen, the Mummelsee, Titi-see, Schluchsee, deeper in the Black Forest, Baden, however, being the centre and headquarters whence these excursions are made. Baden-Baden stands incomparable and unrivaled in this respect.

And now a word about the way that days are spent, and what amusements are offered. The Conversation House, with its beautiful lawn and surrounding avenues of chestnut, is the rendezvous of the *élite* of society. As early as 7 in the morning an elegant crowd is seen moving to and fro, listening to a band of fifty-two picked musicians, under the very able direction of Mr. KONNEMANN, who still lives in the memory of many Americans as the incomparable leader of the regimental band of the Imperial Austrian Regiment Benedeck. Those who take the waters in the beautiful Drinkhalle, close to the Conversation House, have the advantage of this feast of harmony, while following the directions of their medical adviser and conversing with their friends; then after an hour's exercise every one returns to breakfast, after which some excursion is made; at 3 o'clock the band plays again in the beautiful kiosque till 4. Every one who can be is out; the avenues leading to the Conversation are gorgeous with the gay and picturesque toilettes of beautiful women and their suite of relations and friends; "*le monde distingué et élégant*" is there, represented by all ages, and groups of lovely children are rushing, skipping and dancing around the flower-beds which border the Kiosque, and make the air reëcho with their silvery laugh—making still sweeter melody for the happy mothers who watch them and their sports from afar. On the terrace before the Restaurant you see ladies and gentlemen seated around tables discussing sherry cobblers and other seasonable refreshments. *La galerie des fumeurs* is occupied by those who like their quiet game of chess or whist or piquet while smoking their Partagas or Cabanas. Every one can follow his peculiar enjoyment and taste. Others go stake their thaler, their louis or their billet on the *trente-et quarante* or the roulette, in order to have a little sensation, and to try Dame Fortune publicly, with the assurance that at least there are no tricks and no cheating possible. Others again walk in the gorgeous saloons, or go to read some of the 150 newspapers and periodicals, in various languages, which lie in the splendid and commodious reading-room in the Conversation House, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., for the use of everybody. Admission gratis. The usual hour for dinner is 5 or 6 o'clock,—at the "Cour de Bade," the best and oldest established hotel, at 6 o'clock. Americans will find there all the comforts that constitute a first-rate hotel, likewise at the Europe, the Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel de Hollande, Hotel Victoria, Hotel de Russie, Hotel de France, and a very beautifully-situated hotel, with first-rate accommodation, the Belle Vue, in the Allée de Lichtenthal, now newly rebuilt and elegantly fitted up. The early part of evening is spent in short rambles about the promenades or the Allée de Lichtenthal, until the festive sounds of the third concert of the day, at 8 o'clock, pour their harmony upon the wings of the still and cool evening breezes; and as the shades of evening descend a magnificent spectacle presents itself anew under the flood of bright but mellow light of a hundred candelabras and magnificent chandeliers.

What the new administration of the Conversation House has done last year, and is still doing this year, to render the Summer season as agreeable as possible, is marked with the most princely liberality, well in keeping with its gorgeous saloons and gem of a theatre. Let us now look at the programme of entertainments for this season. As before said, the guests hear instrumental music three times a day, no fees whatever charged, or *pour boire* for seats, which are amply provided. The excellent orchestra is supported by distinguished solo players, and alternates with the best military bands during the whole of the season, from May 1 till Nov. 1. The military bands play twice or three times every week, from 3 to 5 and from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. On May 20 and 22 took place two performances of ROSSINI's celebrated Mass, sung by Mme. KRAUSS and ALBONI, MM. PALERMI and STELLER and sixty choristers from the Theatre Imperial Italien, Paris. Reunion balls every Tuesday; children's balls with tombola; two grand balls on the 3d and 9th September; on the 8th September, grand fireworks with orchestral concert and choir. The month of July is set apart for operetta, for which the company of the bouffes Parisiens is engaged, and OFFENBACH has a new two-act piece in preparation, entitled "La Princesse de Trébizonde." In August we are to have the *répertoire* of the Theatre Francais, with BRESSANT, REGNIER, Mme. MADELINE BROHAN and others; these performances, however, being varied with concerts and chamber music. Then follows French Opera, of which we are promised "Faust," with FAURE and Mlle. NILSSON; "Mignon," in which the same lady will endeavor to make *habitués* of the Opera Comique forget Mme. MARIE CABEL and FELICIEN DAVID's symphony "Christopher Colombe."

The latter half of September is to be consecrated to Italian opera, and in the "Somnambula," "Trovatore," "Ballo in Maschera" or "Traviata" will be heard NACHBAUR, DELLE SEDIE, PAOLO AUGUSTI, with Mmes. ADELINA PATTI, SASS, VESTRI, WERTHEIMBER and MONBELLI. Mme. CARVALHO and SIVORI are engaged for the concert to be given in the new saloons in October.

The races will commence on the 31st August. The opening of the shooting season also takes place a week previously, and sportsmen will thus have the best opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the game of the Black Forest, such as deer, roebuck, hare, pheasants, partridges, woodcock, &c. Invitations issued by the administration.

Battues are organized every Monday, from the 20th September, and those visitors who may prolong their stay into the following month, will also have an opportunity of joining in some jolly hunting parties, with breakfasts in the forests, graced by the presence of ladies, and accompanied by military music.

The fishing in the Rhine, Murg, Oos and the smaller brooks is excellent.

G. A. W.

A Shower in Charleston at Last.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, June 16.

After waiting for weeks, and vainly hoping and wishing and praying for rain—after all the cisterns in the city had become empty, and to ask a man for a bucket of water was equal to asking him for his riches—when the good people of Charleston had begun to think that the old clerk of the weather had forgotten them, and temperance men began to take to strong drinks because of the scarcity of water—when the prevailing salutation of the day had become, "Do you think it will rain?" and when the people had even began to appeal to that mysterious person, the oldest inhabitant, to verify their statements about past drought—we have had a rain. A heavy shower on Monday night, accompanied by a gale of wind, filled our cisterns and put an end to the universal howl that was daily growing more clamorous.

Partial Redemption of the Indiana State Debt.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 17.

The Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Agent of State, have had a meeting, and upon examination ascertained that the State will be able to redeem about $800,-80 of the principal of the Indiana five per cent. State stocks at the office of the Agent of State in New-York, on and after the 1st day of July next. The amount necessary to pay the semi-annual interest has also been transmitted to New-York. This will leave about $1,600,000 of the principal of the five per cent. stocks still unpaid, supposing the holders should consent to give up the stocks to the amount proposed, of which there is some doubt, as it is still optional with them, and they find the investment one entirely satisfactory to them, so long as they can draw the interest. They are almost as popular as the war loan bonds, which the State expressed a readiness, through her officers, to redeem in full, in May last, but the agent has only been able to get hold of about $2,000 of them, leaving some $200,000 still unpaid, because, not yet having matured, the State cannot stop the six per cent. interest upon them. These, with the still outstanding five per cents, will leave the State debt at about $1,800,000, whereas it was fully $7,000,000 but five years ago.

Death of Dr. Alden March, of Albany.

From the Albany Journal, June 17.

Dr. ALDEN MARCH has gone to his rest. He died this morning at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, DAVID I. BOYD, No. 2 Park-place, where he was removed when taken ill, to be spared the annoyance of business importunities. No one among us was more beloved, or possessed, in a higher degree, all the noble qualities of the good physician and Christian gentleman.

Dr. ALDEN MARCH was born in Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., in 1795. His early life was passed on a farm, and the rudiments of his education acquired in public schools, in which, for a short time, he was a teacher.

He studied medicine with an elder brother, who was Surgeon in the United States Army, and attended medical lectures in Boston. He graduated at the Brown University, Providence, R. I., which, at that time, had a Department of Medicine. Williams College conferred the degree of LL. D. on Dr. MARCH, and he was honorary member of most of the leading societies of this country. While a student of medicine, he was distinguished for his zeal and industry in the study of anatomy, and this laid a firm foundation for his future surgical renown. In the pursuit of his studies no difficulty seemed too great, no obstacle too formidable for him to overcome. And the same indomitable will, perseverance and enthusiasm have characterized his whole professional life. He came to Albany in 1820, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, which he pursued with untiring devotion and success until his death.

His often-repeated wish, that he might "die with his armor on," has been amply fulfilled; for, until within the last few weeks, he has been most actively engaged in the laborious duties of his profession.

Immediately previous to his sickness he made the journey to New-Orleans, to attend a meeting of the National Medical Association, of which he had been an honored member and President. On his return he was in usual health, engaged actively in surgical practice, and only found time occasionally to look after the affairs of his farm, a few miles out of town. He was passionately fond of agricultural pursuits, and in this way exposed himself to cold, which kindled into activity a chronic disease, from which he had long and uncomplainingly suffered. He was attended by his beloved colleagues and friends, Dr. JAMES MCNAUGHTON, Dr. JAMES P. BOYD, and his brother-in-law, Dr. ARMSBY, and during his last illness was visited by most of the medical gentlemen of the city.

His death, in the full vigor of mental and physical activity and usefulness, will leave a void in our city and in the profession that will be most deeply felt and deplored. Dr. MARCH was one one of the most remarkable and gifted men of his time. No medical man in this country was more widely known, or more highly respected and esteemed. It was the common remark and testimony of medical men that Dr. MARCH was the highest and best surgical authority in this country. Among the prominent medical men of Europe, whose acquaintance he had made during his frequent visits abroad, he was everywhere received with distinguished notice and honor. No improvement in his profession escaped his attention and investigation. His bold and independent habits of thought and action were always conspicuous, and he originated many new and important improvements in surgical science. As a bold, dexterous and skillful operator, Dr. MARCH had no superior in this or any country. This is the universal testimony of the profession, and especially of those who have enjoyed the most extensive opportunities of foreign travel and observation. Few persons ever combined so many of the elements of a great and successful surgeon. He had a frame of wonderful power and endurance, a mind of electric quickness and ceaseless activity, with skill in discrimination and tact, and dexterity in execution, which carried him successfully through the most difficult and trying ordeal of surgical practice. He was a most thorough student of Anatomy, having taught this branch ten years, before he occupied the chair of Surgery in our Medical College. Thus armed with accurate knowledge and skill, he was never dismayed by the magnitude or danger of a surgical operation, upon which, perhaps, the safety or life of his patient depended. Having prepared himself for every emergency, he would commence an operation with calmness and self-possession, which inspired hope and confidence in his patients, and excited admiration and astonishment among his assistants and associates. He never seemed to consider that his own reputation was at stake, when the most hazardous operation gave but a slight and only hope of saving the life of a patient.

At all hours of the day or night, his best services were cheerfully and promptly rendered, without partiality, to the poor and rich alike; and while he required just compensation from one class, he rendered as faithful and willing service to the other.

But the great beauty of his character was in his domestic and Christian life. No man was more loving, or more beloved in his house, than Dr. MARCH, and no one in the church of which he was a main pillar, was looked up to with more respect and confidence. His whole life was characterized by simplicity, honesty and integrity, as evinced in the faithful fulfillment of every trust confided to his care during a long life of public service and honor.

He was the father and one of the founders of the Albany Medical College, and its offspring, the Albany City Hospital. More than forty years ago he delivered a public lecture "on the propriety of establishing a medical college and hospital in the City of Albany." Among the last acts of his eventful life, he donated to these institutions each $1,000. To the college he bequeathed his pathological museum, the most extensive and valuable in this country, with $1,000, the interest of which is to be perpetually employed for its care and preservation. To the hospital he had given the same amount, the interest to be expended in the purchase of surgical instruments for use in the hospital.

The name of Dr. MARCH has long been a household word throughout the land. His students are numbered by thousands, in whose hearts his memory is embalmed forever. Every one has some kind and cherished remembrance of his honored and beloved preceptor. Wherever a student or graduate of the Albany Medical College is found, and they are scattered throughout the length and breath of the land, it is claimed, as their highest honor and merit, that they "have been a student of Dr. MARCH, of Albany."

When the deceased came to this city it had a population of less than 15,000. With the enterprise and activity which have characterized his whole life, he at once conceived the idea of establishing a medical college and hospital here. At that time there was but one hospital and two colleges in the State. He began a course of lectures on "Anatomy" in 1821, in the attic of an old building in Montgomery-street, above Columbia. His first class of students numbered fourteen, most of whom were young physicians. His material for demonstration was brought overland from Boston, at great expense and personal risk. These lectures were continued, and petitions were circulated among our citizens, year after year, for a charter for a medical college. At length, with the aid of his associate, Dr. ARMSBY, and the support of prominent citizens of Albany, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, and our Medical College was organized and commenced operations Jan. 3, 1839. Dr. MARCH has been at the head of this institution thirty years, after having labored eighteen years to prepare the way for its establishment. This institution, the fruit of his labors and enterprise; the church which he has contributed so largely to build up, and the hospital with which he has been so prominently identified since its foundation, and the various other public enterprises with which he has been connected, will associate his name with the history and progress of Albany, as enduringly as that of any other citizen.

The whole city and country will mourn the loss of Dr. MARCH, and pay fitting tribute to his memory.

Letter from Senator Sumner.

Recently several gentlemen of St. Louis invited Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts, to visit St. Louis and address the citizens on "The Future of the Mississippi Valley." Mr. SUMNER's reply is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your communication inviting me to visit St. Louis and make an address on the future of the Mississippi Valley.

If I have not been more prompt in my acknowledgments, it is because I was unwilling to renounce the flattering opportunity which you offer me, and other duties were in the way. Reluctantly I decline it now.

No topic could be more fruitful than that proposed. St. Louis alone would be an all sufficient theme—for who can doubt that this prosperous metropolis is destined to be one of the centres of our mighty Republic?

Studying the resources of Missouri, as I have often done, their variety and vastness spread out before me. An immense cornfield above and an immense coal-field below, promise infinite supplies, while an iron mountain is at hand with its own unprecedented reinforcements. But all these speak for themselves with voice of power.

Among the signers of the communication with which I have been honored are distinguished names, associated with the fame of St. Louis, whose good will is in itself a possession. Most sincerely do I thank them all.

Believe me, with much respect, gentlemen, very faithfully yours, CHAS. SUMNER.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Hon. Erastus Wells, Hon. Henry T. Blow, Wm. McKee, Esq., Colonel James B. Eads, Geo. P. Plant, Esq., and others.

Sentence of Death Pronounced Upon a Woman.

From the Boston Transcript, June 18.

The Supreme Court, Associate Justice GRAY presiding, came in at Dedham this morning, and immediately proceeded to the disposition of the case of NANCY B. MADAN, convicted recently of the murder of OBADIAH JONES at Canton.

After a few preliminary remarks the Court announced that the exceptions filed by the prisoner's counsel had not been allowed. Attorney-General ALLEN then asked that sentence be passed. The prisoner was asked if she had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon her, and replied in the negative. Judge GRAY then reviewed the circumstances of the trial, eulogized the efforts of counsel made in her behalf, expressed the sentiments of the Court as one of acquiescence in the justice of the verdict, and then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon her—that she be taken hence to the County Jail of Dedham, there to be placed in close confinement until such time as the Governor shall appoint for her execution.

The prisoner listened to the words as they fell from the lips of the Judge without the slightest manifestation of emotion. In obedience to the mandate of the Court she was removed from the dock to her quarters at the jail.

MAIL ROBBERIES AT FLUSHING.

The Manner in Which the Deputy Postmaster at Flushing Perpetrated His Bold Peculations—Money, Postage Stamps, and Even Samples Stolen from Letters.

The recent discovery of the mail robber at Flushing, in the person of the Deputy Postmaster, and his subsequent arrest, have given a solution to the cause of many a disappearance of letters heretofore considered mysterious.

For many months almost constant losses have been taking place at that office, but as a large portion of the sufferers did not make their losses public, no idea was entertained of their true number, until the recent arrest of the thief naturally caused such matter to be a general subject of conversation.

It now appears that the abstraction of letters must have proceeded systematically for a very considerable time. Last Winter one Flushing gentleman of large correspondence lost thirteen letters containing money within a few weeks, and naturally brought the matter to the attention of the Flushing Postmaster, but that official had such confidence in his deputy that he insisted that the losses must have occurred elsewhere. Many others likewise reported serious losses, but the confidence of the Postmaster continued unshaken to the last.

A number of very hard cases of loss have been brought to our notice. One, of a woman, whose brother, living at a distance, was becoming blind, and required an operation upon his eyes, which was far more expensive than he could afford. The sister, living in Flushing, though poor herself, by many a sacrifice gradually saved from her hard earnings the required sum of $50, which she sent by mail. The letter was nevermore heard of, and its end, till the recent arrest, was only matter for conjecture. Another, of an aged woman, whose daughter in the West had, for a long time, monthly sent her a portion of her wages, but whose letters, inclosing the amount, have all been stolen since last Summer.

Not content with money letters, even stamps of more than usual value were not safe; and so many letters to Europe were lost, (a whole letter, oftentimes of much importance, being destroyed simply for the 12-cent stamp upon it,) that many persons sent their foreign letters to New-York to be mailed, as the only way to insure their safety. Of course, it is impossible to select money letters with accuracy from an entire mail; and the number of other letters that were opened and destroyed will never be known. For months, however, it had been a matter of difficulty to get any kind of letter of more than ordinary thickness through the office, very many containing photographs, cards, and even double sheets of paper, failing to reach their destination. This was specially noticed in one family, the members of which were in the habit of sending little sample patterns of cloth, silk, &c., through the mail, and whose letters with such inclosures have for some months invariably failed, while their ordinary notes passed uninterruptedly.

As time went on, the culprit appears to have become bolder, and it will be recollected that at the time of the arrest, a letter was found opened in the stove of the Post Office (no fires being then used,) which he had not even taken the small precaution of burning. A single firm in Flushing has within a short time received information of ten money letters sent to them early in April, which they never received; and probably the catalogue is not yet complete. Some three months ago a merchant of Flushing lost about sixty dollars which had been inclosed to a New-York firm. The distance was so short that the responsibility was narrowed down to a few persons. The merchant complained to Washington, and a short time afterward Mr. GAYLOR, the eminent detective, was set to work up the case. The circumstances of the arrest by means of a decoy letter, the money from which was found on the person of the deputy, will be remembered. It may be some satisfaction to those who have lost money by this means to know where it has gone; and it certainly is, to know that the leak is now effectually stopped.

Consecration of Christ's Church at Rye.

Christ's Church, (Episcopal,) in the village of Rye, was filled yesterday morning with a highly-fashionable congregation to witness the ceremonies of consecrating the edifice for public worship by the Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the diocese. The new house of worship, erected on the site of the church destroyed by fire on Christmas eve, 1867, was completed and opened for worship on last Thanksgiving Day, but as the cost of the building was not then quite paid, the consecration, according to usage in the Protestant Episcopal churches, was deferred until that desirable object had been accomplished. The church edifice is a substantial stone structure, and handsomely finished in the interior.

About 10:30 o'clock Bishop POTTER, accompanied by Rev. RUSE F. ALSOP, and a dozen other clergymen from neighboring parishes, entered at the front door, and proceeded up the middle aisle reading the prescribed form of consecration services. After reaching the altar, the rector read the document signed by himself, the wardens, and vestrymen, bequeathing the church edifice to the Bishop and his successors for public worship, according to the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Another paper signed by Bishop POTTER, acknowledging the bequest of the church from the rector, wardens and vestrymen in trust, for the purposes set forth, was read and handed to the latter. The usual morning (Episcopal) services were then proceeded with, the Bishop and a number of the clergymen officiating on the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, of St. Mark's Church, New-York. At the close of the sermon, twenty candidates for confirmation, a majority of whom were young ladies, approached the altar, when the Bishop in a very impressive manner administered the rite of confirmation. The communion services were then proceeded with, after which the clergy and a number of invited guests partook of a fine collation which had been provided for them.

Movements of President Grant.

President GRANT is still a guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. CORBIN, at the residence of that gentleman, No. 37 West Twenty-seventh-street, where he is endeavoring to enjoy a few days of quiet and repose. A large number of people called to pay their respects to him yesterday, most of them being ladies, but owing to the fact that he was, for the greater part of the day, absent from the house, the visitors had to be content with leaving their cards. At 10 o'clock in the morning, the President, Mrs. GRANT and Miss NELLIE GRANT, rode down town unobserved, the ladies visiting several stores on Broadway, and making purchases of dry goods and fancy articles. While they were thus engaged in one of the prominent Broadway establishments, the President quietly stole away from them for a short time, and, calling at BALL, BLACK & CO.'s, purchased a magnificent gold watch and chain, which he subsequently presented to Mrs. GRANT as a souvenir of the trip to Boston and their attendance at the great Peace Jubilee in that city. The shopping excursion being ended, the party returned to Mr. CORBIN's. Among the callers who were fortunate enough to "catch him in" after his return were Ex-Governor MORGAN, General JOHN A. DIX, General SICKLES and Mrs. A. T. STEWART, with each of whom he spent a few minutes in social chat. After lunching at Mr. CORBIN's, in company with Mr. and Mrs. C., the President and his lady drove to the Central Park, where they spent an hour enjoying the beauties of that splendid work of landscape art. By way of amusement, the distinguished party, accompanied by their host and hostess, last night visited Niblo's Theatre. They were recognized while here, and the President loudly and enthusiastically cheered. In order to quiet his admirers, he rose in his seat and bowed two or three times. To-day the President dines with ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Esq., at that gentleman's residence. On Monday morning he leaves for Washington. He expresses himself highly gratified with the relaxation he has hitherto enjoyed in his pleasure trip, and especially with the Peace Jubilee in Boston.

The West Side Railroad.

The Commissioners of the new West Side Railroad, which is to run from this City to Yonkers, met at noon yesterday, at the office of Judge FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, No. 110 Broadway, to hear objections from owners of property on the line of the proposed road as to the use of a stationary engine for propelling cars over the elevated railway in Greenwich-street, which is to form part of the road. Only two or three objectors presented themselves, and after an hour's session the Commission decided to meet again at the same time and place, on Saturday next, in order to give all who desire to be heard with reference to the matter an opportunity to make their objections known.

Fires Yesterday.

At 2 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 76 Norfolk-street, occupied as a manufactory of imitation hair-work by WM. C. NELSON. A damage of $200 was occasioned; insured in the Lamar Company. At the same hour another fire occurred on the roof of the two-story frame building Nos. 157 and 159 West Seventeenth-street, occupied by JOS. TAYLOR as a dyeing establishment. Damage $200; insured in the Hamilton.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The House of Lords passed the Irish Church bill, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, amid great excitement, by the following vote: For, 179; against, 146—majority, 33. The Archbishop of Dublin and fifteen Bishops voted against, and the Bishop of St. David's in favor. The other prelates did not vote.

TESSARA, the Spanish Minister to England, has resigned.

In the Commons, on Friday night, a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on a new operative commercial treaty with France, was, after a long debate, rejected—101 against 155.

SERRANO took the oath of the Regency, at Madrid, yesterday. There was much enthusiasm, and no disturbance. General PRIM is announced as Secretary of War and President of the Ministry.

The French Government has ordered the arrest of all Carlists and "Isabellists" on the frontier.

GENERAL.

A private letter from Fort Smith, Ark., says that extensive tobacco factories are now in full operation in the Cherokee and Choctaw Indian Territory, free from tax. One of the factories is within three miles of Fort Smith.

A Quincy (Ill.) dispatch states that Rev. JOSEPH LOWE, of that city, who was accused some time since of attempting improper liberties with a young lady, was expelled from the Christian Church at Camp Pointims on the 5th.

A dispatch received at St. Louis yesterday, from Denver, states that Ex-Secretary SEWARD and party arrived there safe and well on the 17th. They were serenaded by the Grand Army of the Republic. They were to leave for the mountains on the 18th.

Straggling bands of Navajoes are committing depredations on the Rio Grande and in Eastern Arizona.

The Bricklayers' Union of Washington has expelled six of its members because they persist in working with two colored bricklayers at the Washington Navy-yard.

The remains of Captain HENRY A. WISE, United States Navy, (son-in-law of the late EDWARD EVERETT,) who died in Naples, will be buried in Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., tomorrow. The funeral services will be held in St. John's Episcopal Church, in Charlestown. A company of United States marines will escort the remains, and military honors will be paid deceased.

I. C. PARKINSON has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District of Alabama. He is a Northerner, and settled in Alabama in 1865.

The Boston Peace Jubilee closed yesterday with the concert by the children of the public schools. The closing piece was "Old Hundred," and was sung by the audience and children together. After the concert, the members of the orchestra presented Mr. GILMORE with a gold watch and chain.

The jury who convicted Mrs. MADAN, sentenced, on Friday, at Dedham, Mass., to be executed for murder, have signed a petition to Governor CLAFLIN that the sentence of death be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The schooner *Lahava*, from Boston for St. Mary's, or Kingston, or Hayti, with a cargo of Parrott guns, field-pieces and ammunition, has been captured on the high seas by a Spanish war steamer, and taken to Havana. She is claimed as a legal prize.

A woman named LARAWAY is charged in Albany with the poisoning of her child. Her husband, EDWARD LARAWAY, caused a *post-mortem* examination of the child to be made. The woman suddenly left the city, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

JOSE LACUNZA, one of MAXIMILIAN'S Ministers in Mexico, died at Havana yesterday, of vomito

A young man by the name of BERNARD DUGAN was terribly beaten and stabbed in Philadelphia on Thursday night by one JOHN GILLESPIE, with whom he had quarreled. It is thought he cannot recover.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed to Green Briar, White Sulphur, next Wednesday.

In consequence of the difficulty encountered by revenue officers in Philadelphia, in their attempts to suppress the numerous contraband distilleries in Richmond and other districts of Philadelphia, application has been made through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the Secretary of the Navy, for a squad of Marines, and to the Attorney-General to direct the United States Marshal there, to contribute the aid of the local constabulary to the officers in their endeavors to enforce the revenue laws.

The Valley of Virginia will yield 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this season.

In the case of Patterson et al. *vs.* the various city officers of Philadelphia, which was brought to test the constitutionality of the new Registry law of Pennsylvania, Judge SHARSWOOD, of the Supreme Court, delivered an opinion yesterday declaring it unconstitutional and void. The decision was based principally upon the distinction made by the act between the rules it provides for the State at large and for the city, making elections not free and unequal in the city, opposing obstructions to the way of free and equal voting, and in other portions of the State offering facilities to that purpose.

Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and North Alabama are favorable despite the unpropitious weather of some weeks past.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in Ithaca, in Library Hall of Cornell University, on July 27, 28 and 29. The Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents of City and Graded Schools will meet in the same place on the 26th of July.

The alleged Cuban recruiting officer recently arrested at Richmond, Va., was released yesterday, there being no evidence against him.

The Children's Progressive Lyceum, attached to the Spiritualist Society of Everett Hall, went yesterday on a picnic to Elm Park. A large number of grown persons attended.

Mr. ALEXANDER CHEVALIER went up in a balloon yesterday afternoon from Landmann's Park, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street. He remained aloft half an hour, and descended about fifteen miles off on Long Island, in an easterly direction.

During the past week there were 494 deaths, 199 marriages and 294 births in this City, according to Dr. HARRIS' returns.

A fight took place near Hamilton Ferry last evening, between FRED. AMERHAM, a starter, and HARRY WILLIAMS, a car driver, when AMERHAM struck WILLIAMS on the head with a belaying pin, inflicting so severe a wound that he had to be removed to the Long Island College Hospital. The starter was arrested and taken to the Station-house.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON will deliver the address at the Commencement of the Rockland Female Institute on Tuesday, 22d inst.

Co-operative Congress in England—American Experiments.

The English journals inform us that a very interesting assembly met for the first time in London, on May 31—a "Coöperative Congress,"—to discuss some of the great problems connected with coöperation. This programme included such important questions as the best process for transforming trades' unions into coöperative societies, the producing greater combination among these latter bodies, the causes of their occasional failure, and the best mode of division of profits between labor and capital in industrial partnerships. A few weeks before, a similar provincial Coöperative Congress had met at Manchester, representing two hundred societies and 80,000 members from Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Under the general failure of coöperative experiments in the United States, we can hardly appreciate the immense power and brilliant success of the coöperative associations in Great Britain.

In the development of all such great popular movements there seems a regular and gradual growth needed, through various stages, if they ever arrive at a sound maturity.

"Trades' unions" are exceedingly disagreeable associations to the general public and to employers. They are managed in the most arbitrary and tyrannical manner. They sometimes disgust and drive away capital from a district. But they are a necessary weapon for labor in its early struggles with capital. They are also the first stage of growth to something better. To bear them through successfully in this momentous contest, it becomes necessary for laborers to learn great self-denial for a public object, as often the workers must support for many months the non-workers during a strike; they acquire, too, the power of uniting for general objects, and something of the skill and habit of associative working. If anything, too, could disgust both employers and employed with their present relations, it would be the heart-burnings, jealousies and bickerings occasioned by trades' unions, and the narrow, bigoted and tyrannical government of these latter bodies.

Trades' unions prepare the way in more directions than one for coöperative associations. Evidently, in this country, the public have not felt the full annoyance, or the laboring class the full benefit of trades' unions. When, at length, every trade, through the union, can fix its own rate of wages, however proportionately high, and its hours of labor, however few; when all apprentices are refused except such as the unions approve; when an employer, for instance, who should engage a bricklayer to do even the smallest portion of a mason's work, would be fined at once by the union; when the laborers under one union would nearly starve rather than offer their work in the precincts of another, and masters and the community had suffered the most annoying exactions and oppressions from these arbitrary associations, and production often had been brought to a standstill for months by their determined resistance—then we should all begin to understand what a power this union of laborers was, and both workmen and masters would be much more ready for coöperation than they are now.

This tyranny of labor in this country is inevitable. In Great Britain, for centuries it has been ground to the earth, reaping little but poverty and pain and ignorance, while capital has rolled in the profits and luxuries, to gain which its servant contributed so large a share. And yet even there the trades' unions are a vast and unmeasured power, dreaded by all the employing classes, which has succeeded at length in gaining some substantial victories for labor in its desperate struggle of centuries with capital. There can be no question that their conquests in England have been only begun, and that they are destined to win a yet greater share of the gains of production for the laboring class, and still more than this to fit and educate the working classes for what can be the only peaceful solution of this struggle—coöperation of laborers in distribution and production, and coöperation of employers and employed.

But if this great effort of the laboring class has been so successful in England, how much more likely is it to be so here, where they have a political power and can, to a degree, aid their object by legislative and political influence? Moreover, labor being better rewarded here, can better afford to pay the expenses of such united efforts. One of the powers of the future in America is to be the trades' union. The only consolation for the prospect of such an ignorant, arbitrary and tyrannical power governing such masses of men, is that it is a necessary preparation for the greatest blessing yet discovered for the laboring class—coöperation.

Even if combination among workmen, for purposes of buying and selling, did not, as in England, vastly increase the purchasing power of their wages and thus raise their material condition, it would be of itself an untold benefit to the class in its moral effects. It teaches, what is one of the highest civic virtues, self-denial for a public object. It breaks up the worst habits of the working class—extravagance and thriftlessness—and impels them continually to forethought and habits of economy. It destroys the power of those terrible enemies of the laboring class—the liquor-groceries—and cultivates among them business habits and general intelligence.

Nothing was ever devised which could so raise up and improve the ordinary multitude of hand-laborers and mechanics. Of the correspondlng effects of combination in manufacture and production, we will not here speak.

These recent grand public meetings in England, of the various societies representing this principle, show how wide-spread is the movement there. Their discussions may, perhaps, serve to make more clear why our American movements in this direction have so uniformly failed, while their success demonstrates what yet can be accomplished here.

The Demand for Dashing Statesmanship.

General GRANT owes no thanks to the journals which, under the pretence of good wishes for his Administration, urge upon him the adoption of what they call a "bold, decisive policy." They are not his friends, or the friends of peace or of the country. And most assuredly their counsel is not conceived in the interest of the Republican Party, or with the slightest reference to the circumstances and wants of the time.

Dash in statesmanship has its charms, no doubt. They are not equal to those of dash in battle, but they occasionally compensate for the lack of other qualities. A daring policy would in certain emergencies be more than desirable—it would be a necessity from which no Government would be allowed to shrink. But the emergencies which alone can justify aggressive measures do not exist, and the attempt to manufacture them will signally fail. No danger menaces the honor or safety of the nation. The Government is not called upon to grapple with external difficulties, or to proclaim purposes incompatible with the cultivation of international good will. No man questions General GRANT'S capacity or readiness to face hostile complications should they arise, but as yet they neither exist nor are likely to exist; and the attempt to force upon him a defiant foreign policy, or acquiescence in the violation of law in behalf of the Cuban insurrectionists, is something more than folly. It is an attempt of schemers, who care more for their own sinister objects than for the reputation of the President or the country; or of professional mischief-makers who, for the sake of excitement, pander to the vilest passions, regardless of the effect upon the material interests of the Republic.

The statesmanship that is needed now is not of the aggressive order: it is of the cool, comprehensive, well-balanced, conciliatory and practical character which shall repair the losses of war and remove the irritation it has produced, reëstablish relations of amity and confidence between North and South, impart smoothness and strength to the operations of business and finance, and give to industry and enterprise the relief that may be obtainable from the readjustment and reduction of burdens which oppress them. The attainment of these objects is the great want of the day, and that Government will best consult its duty which devotes to them its constant, earnest attention. The performance of this duty, however, implies none of the violent strokes of management which the sensation-mongers demand. On the contrary, its fulfillment requires vigilant resistance to further causes of embarrassment, and a quiet, patient prosecution of labors, with which mere dash or daring has nothing in common. The safe and practical qualities of statesmanship are those called for by the country; and the exercise of these will secure to the Administration a glory more lasting than any it could acquire by fostering fillibusterism or inviting foreign trouble.

This course is not inconsistent with the maintenance of a just position in regard to the *Alabama* claims. The platform of the Vermont Republicans expresses the prevailing feeling upon the subject:

Resolved, That we have confidence that the Administration will wisely and firmly protect the interests and dignity of the nation in respect to our just claims against Great Britain, and that in our judgment we can afford to wait until Her Majesty's Government finds it for her interest to make settlement.

Al wise and firm protection of the interests and dignity of the nation will better comport with moderation and success in the administration of home affairs than with the hectoring, offensive tone which the President is advised by his enemies to adopt. We can afford to wait until a just and satisfactory settlement becomes feasible. And meanwhile the Administration proves its title to public confidence and esteem by faithfully attending to domestic concerns and digging deep the foundations of its usefulness. Its statesmanship may not be "bold" enough to please the braggarts, but it promises to be practical enough to please the people.

The Second Reading of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

"Amidst great excitement"—as we are told by the cable dispatch—the Irish Church bill passed the House of Lords by a vote of 179 to 146, the majority for the bill thus being 33, instead of the majority of 80 against it, which was generally anticipated when it first came before their Lordships. The excitement was probably caused more by a sense of the importance of the event, and by speculation as to the extent of the majority, than by any feeling of possible doubt as to the result. Even in the private meeting of the Tory Peers, previous to the debate, there were strong signs of disaffection manifested by many of the most prominent members of the party, in answer to the "no surrender" speeches of Lords DERBY and CAIRNS. When such men as the Marquis of SALISBURY, one of the largest landed proprietors, and one of the most deeply-ingrained Tories in England, as well as one of the ablest administrative statesmen of the day, counseled prudence, and refused to follow party leaders in the hazardous course which they dictated, and when prelates like the Archbishop of Canterbury formally repudiated the idea that the interests of the Church of England and that of Ireland were identical, there could be little doubt as to the ultimate result. The plea, set up by the Tory chiefs, that public opinion had changed since the general election, and that the Lords would therefore be justified in relegating the consideration of the whole subject to another session, was entirely without foundation, and produced no effect whatever. For the Lords to have blankly rejected a measure so urgently demanded by the people, so carefully prepared by the most popular statesman of the day, and so emphatically indorsed by the House of Commons, would have been an insult to all three, as well as an undue presumption on the legitimate constitutional functions of the Upper House. Both sides seem to have exercised a desperate "whip," and no less than 335 of their Lordships—or nearly a clear three-fourths of the House—recorded their votes. There can be no doubt that a large majority of the peers regard the bill with ill-concealed fear and dislike; but prudence—which in this case was wisdom—prevailed, and the second reading was carried by a sufficiently decisive vote.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the struggle is yet over, or that all risk of a dangerous conflict between the two Houses has been altogether removed. On the contrary, there is every reason to suspect that no inconsiderable proportion of the Tory peers who voted for the second reading only did so under the influence of anxiety as to the safety of the political privileges of their order, and that they will be only too glad to find some method of destroying the vital principles of the bill in Committee, without bringing themselves into such direct antagonism to the Commons as would have been the case had they refused it a second reading. A desperate attempt will doubtless be made to avert disendowment while conceding disestablishment, and to preserve the enormous temporalities of the Irish Church while depriving it of its privileges as a State Establishment. But the upshot cannot be doubtful. The Commons are not more likely to recede from their position on this point than they were from their indorsement of the bill in its entirety, and when it comes to an issue, the same motives which have hitherto induced the Lords to consider discretion the better part of valor, will have lost none of their weight, and the arguments of the Commons none of their efficacy.

Broadway Obstructions.

A contemporary affects to look slightingly on the proposition to clear out all the sidewalk obstructions of Broadway, as being "only a partial remedy" for existing evils, and thinks it will not be adopted. Very likely; but the reason, in that case, of its non-adoption, would be its simplicity, practicability and economy. Its great defects would be in not costing the City a penny. Now, for a street improvement of any kind to be accomplished, you must make a big job of it. You must, for example, widen it at an expense of five or ten million dollars, with repaving, and so forth, and so forth, with plenty of contracts and commissions. You must make it benefit real estate owners or speculators in such a way that they will subscribe a hundred thousand dollars, more or less, to "push the plan through;" or, on the other hand, which is just as well, you must make it so ruinous to their property that they will subscribe as large an amount to defeat the project. Make it, we say, a big job or a blackmailing, and any Broadway improvement scheme can be "pushed" vigorously. But apply some such simple remedy as we have suggested, and, of course, there is "no money in it"—it is only necessary to compel each property-owner to remove his own obstructions at his own expense.

Nevertheless, we venture to say that this simple remedy, costing nothing, might obviate the necessity of plans which would consume millions. The whole story is in a phrase—to relieve Broadway, we must repossess Broadway. Repossess it for the public from those who have usurped more or less of it for private purposes—all very well, on their part, while the street *was* a "broadway," but out of the question now, when it is found too narrow. We venture to say that, if we get the use of the whole street, it will prove broad enough. We have got one point fixed, namely, that we cannot well remove the houses. But we can remove everything that projects into the street from the uniform line of the houses; and this is just where we should begin right here with our improvements.

Let anybody note, as he walks through a street said to "need widening," how many sidewalk obstructions could be removed. Here is a great bow-window jutting out beyond the building line, compelling the stream of travel to steer around it, jammed denser, like a river around a bluff. Next an enormous, yawning cellar-way compels another wide deflection. Then comes a gang of apple stands, flower stalls and organ grinders, graciously allowed, in virtue of the extra room, to be permanent fixtures on the most crowded sidewalk of the best parts of Broadway. Anon comes a tobacconist's image, or a great doorway sign. While here, there and everywhere either flights of steps or broad stone slabs, designed partly for door steps and partly to keep the crowd from jostling against show windows, take up at least a third of the Broadway sidewalk from one end to the other. Upon the whole, we think there is something worth trying even in this "partial" remedy.

A Lawyers' Mutual Protective Association.

We have received numerous letters from members of the Bar, who have been alarmed at the late developments of the relations of the Bench and Bar in this City as exposed in this paper, suggesting a public meeting of the legal fraternity to express an opinion on the conduct of Judge CARDOZO toward the counsel in the case of the women lately rescued from the Tombs. One enthusiastic lawyer offers to defray the expenses of the meeting. Another suggests that such a meeting is necessary to sustain the dignity of the profession. A third, who is more to the point, says that it is understood that the extra session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer has been called to try Mr. TOWNSEND, the counsel in question, for contempt of Court in publishing the remarks which he would have made in Court if not interrupted by Judge CARDOZO, and that some such expression of the sentiment of the members of the Bar is also necessary to the protection of Mr. TOWNSEND. We imagine not; Mr. TOWNSEND can lose nothing by such an examination, nor by the "life-long enmity" of Judge CARDOZO, as long as he conducts affairs as ably as he has in the past.

Of course, no such public meeting will be held; it is not the proper way in which the Bar should sustain its rights; but nevertheless, it has become necessary that the Bar should take some steps to resist the encroachments on its rights by the bench of this City. There are numerous instances in which Judges have displayed great discourtesy to the lawyers practicing in their Court, and have attempted to dictate to and persecute them. It is well known that two lawyers, retained by Mrs. PEARSALL before the engagement of Mr. TOWNSEND, abandoned the case under the threat of Judge CARDOZO, afterward repeated to Mr. TOWNSEND. All lawyers in active practice are aware of instances of the same kind, in which Judges on the bench influence or intimidate members of the Bar.

The true remedy is not in a public meeting, but in a permanent, strong and influential association of lawyers for mutual protection and benefit. In London and Liverpool such associations have been found necessary and effective. They are known, we believe, as "The Benchers," and are composed of the most prominent, able and independent members of the profession, and wield so powerful an influence that the Judges are compelled to pay that regard to their collective power which they would fain deny to that of the individual members. Such an organization is sadly needed in this City; and if the respectable members consult their professional interests and expectations they will form one at an early date. Individually each lawyer is powerless to resist the influence of the Judges; there is virtually a judicial "ring" in this City, and always will be, as long as the judges are chosen by the present constituency. The only protection of the members of the Bar is in united action and organization. Such a movement would be mutually beneficial in establishing the standing of the members of the association, and in separating the black sheep in the legal flock from the white. A movement in this direction is what is wanted, and what our correspondents should agitate.

MISCELLNAEOUS.

The Board of Health of this city has done many praiseworthy things since its organization, but none more so, perhaps, than its vigorous stamping out of the small-pox during the present season. By its prompt and sensible action many lives were saved, and millions of dollars were preserved to the commercial interests of the Metropolis. Had these authorities neglected or mismanaged, a dreadful epidemic would now be upon us, and, as one of the consequences of that, every vessel going from this port to a foreign one would be subjected to a lengthy quarantine, and its owners to a tremendous loss and inconvenience. The Chamber of Commerce should in some way recognize the valuable services thus rendered by the Board of Health.

A correspondent has called our attention to the fact that several of the Grammar and Primary School buildings in this city which are warmed by steam or hot air, are in the charge of female janitors, who employ *ignorant boys to manage the steam boilers*. This alarming statement was found to be true when inquiry was made at the hall of the Board of Education. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will remedy the evil at once, and thus relieve us of a great and imminent peril.

Notwithstanding the apparently earnest opposition to the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, Mr. GLADSTONE has evidently never doubted that sturdy persistence of the Commons would put it through. One of the London papers recalls the fact that when Mr. GLADSTONE was asked last year how he would get such a bill through the House of Lords, he replied, "I have learned by experience that the sooner you begin to knock at that door the sooner you will gain admittance," quite as suggestive of final success as of hard work in getting it.

The Londoners have been erecting a fine monument to Lord PALMERSTON'S memory. As usual on such occasions, the day of its ceremonious unvailing was notable for the unqualified good spoken of the deceased. One of the journals thus describes the *pose* of the statue:

"He is in the act of speaking, holding a scroll in the one hand, while the other is on the breast, indicative of the honesty of purpose and warmth of feeling with which he for so long a period had advocated all that was just and right for the benefit of his country and for the welfare of his fellow-men."

Lord PALMERSTON'S "honesty of purpose" was undoubtedly parallel with his patriotism, but we have never before heard his most devoted admirers allude to the wary old statesman's "warmth of feeling."

A committee of London shopmen have sent $20,000 to support the strike of the French salesmen in the linen-drapers' shops, who have refused to open and sell goods on Sunday. The peculiarity of this strike is that it takes place but once a week, and is for a definite and distinct purpose. It may be one of those occasions where the rude and awkward instrument of "strikes" must be used. We deplore the mode, but rejoice in the aim of the reformers. All men need holiday once in seven days; both the scriptural and the human philosophy make it out so. In this matter we have a decided sympathy with the men who work in our New-York City barber shops. There is no Sunday need of such luxuries: and if any shops are kept open, labor in them should be not regular and compulsory, but extra and optional.

The English House of Lords having discussed the creation of life-Peers, has decided that not one Peer per annum shall be created, as Lord CAIRNS suggested, nor four Peers per annum, according to Lord RUSSELL'S bill, but two per annum, and that the number of such Peers shall never exceed twenty-eight. The Commons have the bill now: and the question is, What will they do with it? Pass it, very probably. There is no great need of being hard on the "Hurgoes," as "Gulliver" SWIFT called them, since they always give in. They "row," now and then, in a high old way, till the *Times* opens on them, and then they accept the situation.

The late rapid improvement in the cultivation of the strawberry is a very notable and satisfactory thing, and Messrs. HERZIG, HEXAMER, DOWNING, BURGESS, HOW, CARPENTER, DOTY and all the rest deserve well of their country—as much, in fact, as that mythic and respectable philanthropist who first made two blades of grass grow where there was but one before. The "Wilson" and the "Triomphe de Gand" are triumphs of civilization. The next in order are the gooseberries. Let us have gooseberries—such as grow in the old countries, and that may be eaten without cookery. After what has been done for the hard, original strawberry, nobody need despair of seeing the reconstructed gooseberry, as ripe, rich and pulpy as any other fruit going.

The latest accomplishment in the line of retrogression, we believe, is the circular addressed to the medical profession of the City of Rome by the President of the Sacra Consulta, by order of the Pope. It directs that physicians shall in no case continue their attendance upon patients dangerously ill, who shall not have confessed within three days after the first visit. This may be an effective mode of promoting salvation through confession, but we cannot even see that it does that. It seems to be only a senseless obstruction to the advancing notions of individual liberty.

NAPOLEON, having got rid of his "Old Man of the Sea," THIERS the Assembly-man, seems disposed to rid himself of the "drum journalistic" called the *Rappel*, edited by the sons of the "Man who Laughs" in *Appletons' Journal* and elsewhere. The editor, manager and all the printers of the *Rappel* have been sentenced to heavy fine and imprisonment for trying to bring the Government into contempt. The next editor will, of course, contrive to repeat the offence, and Government will put a stop to the paper. But these "Fenian demonstrations" will probably have their effect, and the Emperor will come out with a project of law tending to mollify matters all round. NAPOLEON III. knows how to make a "flank movement" as well as his uncle did.

Dr. ROGERS, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been contradicting some of the received notions on the subject of health. He would nurse infants on cow's milk, undiluted with water, and let people, old and young, drink ice water liberally in Summer. In his opinion, our bodies, and those of infants as well, are too much cased in clothes and flannels in warm weather, and too little exposed to the air. The people of New-Orleans, who are very lightly clad, have fewer cases of sun-stroke than those of Philadelphia or New-York. All this is worth making a note of and testing, according to circumstances. A great many will begin with the ice water, very probably.

In reading a report of the examination of the New-York College, one is struck with the vast number of things the boys of the junior class had to do in discussing subjects lying within the great literary circle of the last century. POPE'S *Rape of the Lock*, THOMSON'S *Seasons*, DEFOE'S religious logic, the growth of English prose fiction, and many others, each of which would require an essay, while the probationers had only three hours' time in which to "marshal their notions in a handsome order," as old FULLER says. All this work was to be done without any book of reference. We have not heard how the boys got through it; but the task might well appall some of the most experienced essay writers in the world.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. RAYMOND will take place at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at the church on the corner of Tenth-street and University-place. Full notice of the order of services will be found in the papers of to-morrow morning.

Resolutions of the Republican Committees and Other Organizations.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY presided.

Ex-Judge WHITE said he presumed no member of the General Committee would object to the object for which this meeting had been called. It was eminently proper that a tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of a man whose death had left a void not only in this City, but in the State and in the country. He had formed the acquaintance of Mr. RAYMOND some twenty years ago, and had had the pleasure of a very intimate personal knowledge of him. He had known him as a member of Assembly in 1850. No death had occurred in this country so startling in its character as that they were called on to deplore, with the exception, perhaps, of the assassination of President LINCOLN. He, the speaker, was not prepared to make any extended remarks on the subject, and he would propose that a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions on the subject and submit them for the action of the General Committee.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. J. H. WHITE, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, ALEXANDER WILDER and POLLOCK and LAWSON were appointed as such Committee.

The Committee then took a short recess, and on reassembling, Ex-Judge WHITE, on behalf of the Committee, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Union Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York have received the intelligence of the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND with the most profound regret and heartfelt sorrow, and that we sincerely deplore this sudden and unexpected dispensation of Divine Providence, which removes from our midst one whose strict integrity, pure character and fidelity to the interest and welfare of the Republican Party, as well as the uniform courtesy and kindness extended toward those with with whom he was brought in contact, endeared him to our hearts, and render his loss irreparable.

Resolved, That his ceaseless activity, his thorough devotion to the interests of his country and its progress, the prominent position occupied by him, as a fearless and upright exponent of public opinion, as the editor of one of the first journals of the country, gave him a widely-extended reputation, both as a journalist and statesman, and leaves his loss a national one, to be deplored, not only by his immediate friends and acquaintances, but by the country at large.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this Committee will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted family in their loss, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Committee, be transmitted to them.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, in seconding the resolutions, said that the Ninth Ward claimed the honor of introducing Mr. RAYMOND to political life. For his first public position he was indebted to the Ninth Ward. They had sent him to the Assembly and to Congress, and helped him materially in his contest for the Lieutenant-Governorship. They knew Mr. RAYMOND and respected him, notwithstanding the political differences which had lately existed between them. They deplored his loss not only as that of a politician and a statesman, but as a man and a citizen. The resolutions were then adopted and the Committee adjourned.

The members of the General Committee are requested to meet at Headquarters at 4 P. M. on Monday for the purpose of attending the funeral. Suitable badges of mourning will be provided by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN UNION ASSOCIATION.

A large meeting of this Association was held on Friday evening, President CORNELIUS VAN COTT in the chair, and WM. TERHUNE, Secretary. Addresses were made by Colonel F. A. CONKLING and Professor GEO. W. CLARKE, and a Committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions upon the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the sudden decease of our fellow-citizen, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, long a resident of the Seventh District, is felt by this community, and by the Republican Party of State and nation, as a signal loss of one whose record, in past years, was that of a vigorous writer, an eloquent orator, and an independent thinker, and whose moderate councils and commanding talent promised great usefulness to the cause of freedom in the future.

Resolved, That we recall with deep emotion the genial manners, born of a kind and fraternal nature, of our departed fellow-citizen, and remember with satisfaction that his latest expressions and efforts were for the conciliation of all differences between our common Republican Party in New-York City.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved household in their great affliction, invoking for them the consolation of Him in whose disposal are all the times and seasons of mortal life and labor, whose infinite wisdom judges all human hearts, and whose loving kindness "doeth all things well."

A. J. H. DUGANNE,
JACOB H. GUMBLE,
GEO. W. CLARKE,
WM. TERHUNE,
WM. MERTEN,
} Committee.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Republican General Committee met last night in their rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, to give expression to their feelings at the death of Mr. RAYMOND, their late President.

Messrs. J. D. D. COSTA, J. W. FARR and HENNIS ELLIOTT were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Committee, which they did as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove suddenly by death our late President, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND;

Resolved, That this Committee express its deep sense of the kindly and genial relations that marked his entire connection with it as the presiding officer.

Resolved, That in common with the whole community we feel most profoundly the great loss that the City of New-York suffers by the removal of one whose great abilities as a scholar and a journalist, and whose warm-hearted and genial impulses were always consecrated to the service of this great Metropolis and its highest interests.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, of which he was so bright and shining an ornament, in reckoning up her active and illustrious sons that are still left, will miss from that list one whose first and constant and last impulses were steadily directed to making her renowned in council and illustrious in action, and that now on the scroll of her departed sons no name will occupy a nobler place than that of HENRY J. RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK HERALD CLUB.

At a special meeting of the New-York *Herald* Club, held at noon to-day, the Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM F. SMYTHE, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were, on motion of Mr. COLE, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the members of the New-York *Herald* Club, have learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND; and

Whereas, In the demise of the lamented and distinguished journalist our profession has sustained the loss of one of its most cherished members and ablest representatives; and

Whereas, The loss that we, in common with the profession of journalism generally, have sustained calls for some appropriate expression from the members of the calling of which he was one of the brightest ornaments; and

Whereas, His culture, learning and influence as a journalist, and his ability and consistent earnestness as a statesman have long been acknowledged and respected by the American people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the New-York *Herald* Club, recognize with deep sincerity the high mental, moral and professional qualities and attainments which had been acknowledged as preëminently characteristic of the deceased; and while we humbly bow to the wisdom of the decree which has so suddenly called him from his career of usefulness among us, we deeply regret the loss which we, in common with our brethren of the profession, have suffered in the decease of so eminent an exemplar.

Resolved, That we tender our most earnest and heartfelt sympathies to his family in their sudden and awful bereavement of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That this Club do attend the obsequies of the deceased, as a mark of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That a suitable record of this action be made upon the minutes of this Club.

Mr. KELLY moved to appoint a committee to confer with and notify those having charge of the funeral of the deceased of the desire of the Club to attend it and make the necessary arrangements.

The Chair thereupon appointed Messrs. COLE and KELLY such committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

Action of the Philadelphia Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 19.

At a meeting of the Associated Press of Philadelphia, held to-day, the announcement of the sudden and untimely death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND was received with general expressions of sincere regret, and resolutions of respect for his memory, and for his long and useful public career, were adopted.

His loss is felt and deplored here as much as would be that of any of our own most valued leading newspaper conductors.

Respect to his Memory in Lima, his Birthplace.

LIMA, N. Y., Saturday, June 19.

The citizens of this town, the birthplace of HENRY J. RAYMOND, displayed the national flag draped in mourning across the main street today, and caused the bell of the church of which the deceased was formerly an attendant to be tolled in respect to his memory.

The Spanish-Cuban Quarrels in New-Orleans—Reported Attempt to Assassinate Pepe Llulla.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 16.

On Monday evening, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, while Mr. PEPE LLULLA and Mr. JOHN T. ROUTER were sitting on the steps of the former's place of business, on Louisa-street, opposite the cemeteries, they noticed two men coming toward them from the direction of the river, and when within a half square from them Mr. LLULLA remarked to his friend, "I take these two men, now approaching, to be Cubans."

One of the parties now stepped up to PEPE and cordially shook hands with him, while the other came within a foot of LLULLA, with his hand partly resting behind his hip, and steadily eyeing LLULLA in the face. The movements of both parties immediately aroused the suspicions of LLULLA, who accordingly kept himself on his guard, not yet knowing whether they were friends or foes. Thereupon the following conversation (spoken in Spanish) took place:

Mr. LLULLA—"Who are you and what is your name?"

Answer—"I am P. SABIO." (The party, it will be remembered, who recently responded to the statement made in the New-York *Cronista*, by giving the lie to the writer of the statement in the *La Libertad* of this city. This latter denial was in turn denounced by Captain FREMAUX, the second of PEPE, in the *Times* of yesterday.)

No sooner had SABIO uttered those words, than he was ordered to stand one side by LLULLU—knowing at once, after the three cards that had been published, that mischief was intended or brewing.

SABIO thereupon backed slowly the distance of ten paces. He was then in the act of putting his hand behind his back and drawing some weapon, which LLULLA took to be a pistol. Before, however, he could get it out, LLULLA had drawn a revolver, which had been loaded for more than a month, rapidly cocked it and pulled the trigger. The caps, however, had been in use too long and snapped. This barrel failing, LLULLA pulled trigger the second time. The fact that the pistol failed to go off, in all probability saved the life of SABIO. LLULLA, at any rate, aimed in both instances for the heart, and he is known never to miss his mark.

Immediately upon this, SABIO took to his heels and ran as far as the corner, a distance of 150 feet, when he again attempted to draw his pistol. He was unable to do so, as was supposed, because the hammer caught in his pockets. Seeing the motion, PEPE shouted to him in Spanish, "Fire, you coward."

Seeing that he made no attempt to fire, but was trying to get away, LLULLA started toward him, telling him to hold his ground.

As soon as SABIO saw that LLULLA was approaching him he fled, and was pursued by LLULLA. It was now a question of speed. LLULLA says that he could have easily brought him to, or killed him outright, with a shot, but he did not care to have the reputation of wounding men while running. Eventually he fired one shot, which was pointed in the air, and which was done to intimidate SABIO. After he had run for more than a square, and was beyond danger, SABIO waved his hat at LLULLA, and uttered the words "*Giracias*, PEPE." (Thank you, PEPE.)

Meanwhile, the party who had app

AMUSEMENTS.

City Notes.

From a theatrical stand-point the week that has just terminated has been one of remarkable dullness. No new pieces have been enacted, no new players have appeared, no change of performance of any moment has been made. The season when men's amusement, like their bread, is earned by the sweat of their brow, is evidently commenced. As the mercury rises, the receipts of play-houses fall. At but one place of amusement in town is an exception offered to this rule. The Central Park Garden, we observe, prospers, while the temples of the drama are almost forsaken by their worshipers. Music attracts the *dilettante* and the influence of agreeable surroundings and cool breezes warrants a sojourn. The success of the nightly concerts increases with their number. That success we may add is legitimate in the strongest sense of the word. The programmes combine classical and popular music in correct proportions, and the talent of the interpreting *artistes* is of the highest order. Mr. J. LEVY, the performer on the cornet-à-piston, is the prominent soloist. His celebrity, which extends over England and the Continent, is justified by immense skill and taste in the use of an instrument over which few musicians obtain even a partial mastery. Mr. LEVY's execution of the three *morceaux* he renders at each entertainment, with accompaniments supplied by Mr. THOMAS' orchestra, an organization remarkable in point of the personal worth of each of its members, are really the events of the concerts and cause tumultuous enthusiasm. With his cooperation the magnetic power of the Central Park Garden reunions will certainly not be decreased for many months. It will hardly be lessened this week, spite of the freshness of new announcements now at hand. For at some of the City theatres an effort is to be made—and in this weather an effort is certainly deserving of praise, for its own sake at least—to secure attention. At Booth's, we learn that "Enoch Arden" will be produced to-morrow, with Mr. ADAMS as *Enoch* and Miss DE BAR as *Annie;* new scenery and costumes, all of the most superb and appropriate kind will be exhibited on that occasion. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, "Dora," and the burlesque of "Black Eyed Susan," will be represented by the principal *artistes* of Selwyn's Theatre, in Boston, who for a few weeks occupy the recent abode of the representatives of opera. As already set forth, the company now at hand includes Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. C. H. Vandenhoff, Mr. H. Pearson, and Miss Kitty Blanchard, all of Boston, and Miss Lizzie Price, of the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, has also been engaged. The Grand Opera House will be reopened to-morrow evening. Miss LUCILLE WESTERN is the leading *artiste*, and will appear in "East Lynne," while the other characters of the drama will be embodied by Messrs. J. A. Herne, J. N. Gotthold, W. E. Sheridan, J. Vining Bowers, McKee Rankin, E. L. Tilton, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins. At Niblo's, at the Olympic, at Wood's, and elsewhere the entertainment is unchanged. At the Theatre Comique the burlesque of "The Maid and the Magpie" and a farce will be represented by the troupe that has already been written of. Fresh fields and pastures new are more than ever to be looked for, in a metaphorical as well as in a literal sense, beyond the City limits.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A history of the American stage, containing biographical sketches of all *artistes* having appeared in this country from 1733 to 1869, and much matter of great interest, will soon be published in this City. Colonel T. ALLSTON BROWN, an accomplished critic, and one having access to all sources of information, is the author of this needed work.

Mr. E. B. MOORE has just completed the four-voice and instrumental score of a cantata on the subject of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and intended to illustrate musically BAIN's exhibition of "The Pilgrim."

Mr. HARRY WALL and Miss ELISE HOLT did not sail for California week before last, after all. It is said Mr. JOHN E. MCDONOUGH, to whom Mr. WALL is indebted, caused the gentleman's arrest and his incarceration in the Ludlow-street Jail, and meantime the steamer departed *sans* WALL and Miss HOLT. The affair has since been settled.

The comedy company from Wallack's Theatre, including Messrs. Stoddard, Marlowe, Williamson, Rockwell, Misses Rose Eytinge, Blanche Grey and Mrs. Sedley Brown and Gilbert played in Providence, R. I., Tuesday and Wednesday, and in Trenton, N. J., Friday and Saturday.

It is said th t parties in New-York propose to buy the Coliseum building, and remove it hither.

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife" is the title of a new play just produced at Aiken's Dearborn Theatre, in Chicago. It is a sequel to TOM TAYLOR's original drama, in which the story of the unfortunate Lancashire lad is resumed, carrying the hero and some of his old acquaintances through a succession of fresh troubles from which he emerges once more triumphant. The play, we are told, is interesting, though the plot hangs rather loosely together and there seemed to be superfluous interpolations. There is, however, a continued interest from beginning to end, some of the scenes being intensely dramatic. Mr. CHELTNAM is its author.

MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT were married in West Haven Friday.

The Richmond Theatre will soon be offered for sale at public auction.

A few evenings ago, in the City Council of Washington, D. C., a resolution was adopted by one branch of that body prescribing a fine of $10 for each and every refusal to admit colored people to the theatres in that city. The proprietors of the various places of public amusement seem to apprehend that it will prove disastrous to their business, and some of them propose to test the legality of the act in the Courts.

A duel recently took place in New-Orleans between L. PLACIDE CANONGE, editor of the *Epoque* of that city, and PAUL ALHAIZA, manager of the opera, ALHAIZA being the challenging party. The affair grew out of an article published by M. CANONGE. The deficit for the season of 1868-69 amounted, it seems, to $32,000. The receipts, clear of expenses, for 1868-69, were $7,000, while $15,000 had been expended by Messrs. CALABRESI & Co., for new outfits, &c., thus leaving an actual deficit of $10,000 still remaining, without including two years for which the insurance companies demanded from the lessees no rent. In order to assist in paying the *artistes*, Mme. ALHAIZA (*née* LAMBELE) abandoned her salary for four months and the receipts of her benefit night, and Mr. CALABRESI did the same, besides contracting a loan upon his salary for the forthcoming year. Mr. CANONGE alluded in print to the above statements, and intimated that the opera has never been subjected to a more *triste* administration than the present one. This article, published in the *Epoque* of May 30, led to a challenge from Mr. PAUL ALHAIZA. The arm selected was the sword. Colonel DUMONTEIL and DR. TOUATRE acted as seconds for Mr. ALHAIZA, and ALBERT FABRE and J. FORTIER for Mr. CANONGE. The combat took place in the afternoon, and lasted for five minutes. It was ended after Mr. CANONGE had received a wound in the arm.

The Stage at Home.

THE DRAMA IN MORMONDOM.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of a visit to the theatre at Salt Lake City. "It is said," he commences, "that the character of a people can be correctly estimated by the theatres and saloons to be found in their midst. The Latter Day Saints are fond of theatrical shows; and, in fact, of amusements of any kind. One of the largest theatres in the Union is to be found here, and generally a good stock company of artists are here to delineate high and low comedy, tragedy, &c., to the pleasure-loving Mormons. The building will seat 1,700 people, it is said. The liberality of the management was made apparent by their tender of tickets to those gentlemen of the Press who were visiting the city. On the first night of my attendance President YOUNG, in company with a gentleman friend, occupied his private box, and seemed to take almost a boyish interest in the mimic strife beneath him. The building was rather dimly lighted, which prevented his features from being distinguished very plainly. Lost in London was the play, and it was effectively rendered—Miss ADAMS, a lovely blonde and a great favorite with the people of Salt Lake, sustaining the part of *Nellie*, the young, foolish and finally repentant wife. Neither during that evening nor the subsequent evening, for we attended often, was that rowdyish, cat-calling element observed which so often disgraces the theatres of this city with their unearthly screams and disagreeable presence. The family box of the President was very well filled, containing six women and thirteen children, although it was not considered a very good night for the family, only a small part of the family of the President being present. The box is on the right hand side of the building, nearest the stage, and fronting the seats reserved for the Bishops and other dignitaries and their families, who occupy the pit. This rises abruptly from the footlights, and is considered the select portion of the building, the boxes being generally let to private families. Those two ladies sitting in the corner of the President's box are his wives, but they were dressed as plainly as though they were wives of laboring men. Their attire was of more expensive material, perhaps, but there was an entire absence of display, an avoidance of furbelows, flounces and the Grecian bend. The girls, or young ladies, daughters of the President, looked rosy, plump and charming, and appeared more inclined to fashion and personal adornments than their more sedate mothers. It is rather uncertain, however, whether the maids and matrons present were mothers and daughters, things being a little too mixed in so large a family circle for one to hazard an opinion as to maternal ties except on the male side. The boys looked stout and rugged, and the family chain seemed well represented and unbroken from the baby link to the marriageable young lady. In the Bishops' seats one could see from two to six women in each box, and the usual apportionment of children. Here, as in the President's circle, the ladies were neatly and plainly dressed. I sat where a full view of their faces was afforded, and it seemed very apparent that smiles would not linger on them. When the interest of the play subsided, a sad, weary, listless look would steal over them, but it bore a sad appearance of being a habitual one. It revealed that a bowed and broken spirit had, with increasing years, usurped the pure, bright hopes and elasticity of early womanhood. Perhaps it was fancy, yet it was forced on my mind by the appearance of all the women whom I met while in the city. Among the best and brightest actresses who have dazzled the stage at Salt Lake or elsewhere, the name of Miss ALEXANDER stands foremost. None of the daughters of Young achieved a prominent position, but this young lady, by her vivacity and sprightly acting, won a place in the affections of the theatre-going people of Salt Lake immediately. Her first appearance was made Oct. 14, 1863, when she appeared as *Matilda Peppercorn* in the farce of 'Marriage at Any Price.' Her last appearance took place on the 15th of last October. From her humble beginning Miss ALEXANDER rose rapidly, by close study and application, until she reached the height of her popularity and became, according to the Salt Lake journals, indispensable to that community; but trouble presented itself; the charms of the gifted actress fired the susceptible hearts of some high dignitaries, as rumor hath it, and as Miss ALEXANDER did not believe in the Mormon faith she determined to leave Salt Lake and live among a people who believe that one wife is sufficient, and find employment at her chosen profession. In spite of the opposition of the leaders she carried her plans into execution, and is now in this State. In person Miss ALEXANDER is slender, of medium height, lithe, graceful and elegant in the characters she assumes—a lady actress in the full meaning of the word—a high-minded woman, who could sacrifice her chance of success on the stage to her womanly pride and virtue. Many inducements were urged to retain her, chief among them being the intimation that she could not, should not succeed elsewhere. Such is the way in which those who displease the Church are treated. Had this lady consented to become Mrs. No. 17 or No. 18 is some hoary-headed old reprobate, the papers would still ring with her fame; but now that the Gentiles have her among them, Mormon papers are very chary of their praise."

MR. MARK SMITH IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Post* makes an extended reference to the engagement of Mr. MARK SMITH in the metropolis of Ohio: "Mr. MARK SMITH, the distinguished actor," it says, "closed a fortnight's engagement at McVicker's Theatre on Saturday. During this engagement Mr. SMITH played a principal part in a considerable number of English comedies, and in every one acquitted himself handsomely. He was well sustained by the stock company. The dramas acted were excellent. In the whole of the fortnight's playing there was not a single scene in which a single woman appeared with costume inordinately short at both ends. Hence Mr. SMITH's audiences were very select and small. Mr. SMITH ought to have come to Chicago at another time of the year. He has read ADDISON's 'Spectator,' and knows that June is the unhealthy season of the year for legitimate drama. That is the time, of all others, when legs come into play and the lascivious sprightliness of the imagination have their gayest exercise. Consequently the leg-drama, whether legitimate or not, correct or incorrect, draws the crowds. Mr. MARK SMITH, though a comedian of the finest talents, was unable to overcome what we may call the June propensity. We regret that Mr. MARK SMITH has had his engagement here at this unfortunate season of the year. But for this we cannot doubt that the culture of the city would have appeared to him more numerous, if we may so say, than it did. But for this unfortunate unseasonableness of his engagement, he would not have been compelled to give his superb readings to beggarly rows of empty benches. But for this, Chicago would have greeted him with full houses, and he would have no shadow of excuse for forming an unjust opinion of Chicago taste and culture."

The Drama Abroad.

HERR FORMES AS SHYLOCK.

"The Merchant of Venice" has been revived at the Princess' Theatre, for the sake of introducing to a London audience Herr FORMES in the character of *Shylock*, it being understood that the famous bass singer of the German and Italian operas has sustained this part on provincial stages with very considerable success. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus refers to the performance: "The voice of Herr FORMES, though it may be less available for operatic purposes than it was twenty years ago, is still possessed of rare depth and volume, and a certain element of strangeness and novelty attaches to the delivery of the speeches of *Shylock* in far profounder tones than are at the command of ordinary representatives of the character in an English theatre. The first feeling of surprise over, however, it occurs to the listener that an excess of ponderosity, approaching the wearisome, attends the utterances of an actor whose voice cannot rise to the delivery of the notes best suited to the rendering of pathos and passion. The ophicleide is no doubt an instrument of much musical value, but hardly one to be chosen for the performance of a prolonged solo in which variety and ductility should have some share. Still, that the *Shylock* of Herr FORMES should speak in a very bass key was not separable from the actor's personation of the part. His English pronunciation is, upon the whole, very good, for although his foreign accent is appreciable enough, it rarely interferes with the due comprehension of his speeches by the audience. He suffers, however, from the difficulty, hardly to be escaped by a foreigner, of imparting to the blank verse of his part the proper music and rythm. Probably to the alien performer English blank verse could never be very different from plain prose, and it would seem that there are very many native players whose case in this respect much resembles that of their foreign brethren. Herr FORMES succeeded most in *Shylock's* scene at the commencement of the third act of the play, when the speeches being in prose errors of inflection and emphasis were comparatively of extremely little consequence. Herr FORMES' view of *Shylock* appears to be the result of careful study, is altogether of an unconventional kind, and in many ways new to the modern English stage. He by no means affects, as he might perhaps have been expected to do, that statuesque, attitudinizing method of representation which obtains so greatly in the German theatre, especially in regard to the poetic drama. On the contrary, he is given to great restlessness of deportment and somewhat redundant gesticulation. He hardly perceives, indeed, the value that would be given to his outbursts of passion by increase of forbearance and repose in his earlier and more subdued scenes. He lays perhaps greater stress upon the Judaism of *Shylock* than has hitherto prevailed, and takes every opportunity of manifesting his reverence for and devotion to the faith of his nation. His bearing is dignified, and his appearance picturesque, though by means of his bald head and grizzled, curled forked beard he invests the Jew with more marks of advanced age than general representatives of the part have bestowed upon him. It may be noted that the black locks and beard of modern *Shylocks* are traceable to the example of EDMUND KEAN, who discarded the shock head of red hair, which before his time had been always worn by portrayers of the Jew. So, further, Herr FORMES does not aim at that air of Italian subtlety and malignancy which animated the *Shylock* of KEAN. His hatred of *Antonio* is of a broader, coarser kind, although not wanting in vehemence and intensity. In his earlier scenes, indeed, his manner was of a rough and hearty, almost a jovial sort, as though he had something of an inclination toward that comic treatment of the character which possessed the stage for some forty years before 1741, when MACKLIN abandoned Lord LANSDOWNE's absurd adaptation of the play, revived the Shakespearean work in its integrity, and endowed *Shylock* with tragic interest. Some want of impulse and spontaneity apparent in Herr FORMES' performance of the part may be due perhaps to linguistic embarrassments, if not attributable to a certain sluggishness distinguishing at all times the bass voice, and rendering its production a matter of some effort, if not deliberation. Low notes seem to need being lifted from ventral depths, and, possibly because they do not lie so near the surface, are unable to leap from the mouth with the alertness of lighter tones. Upon the whole, however, the experiment of the German singer-actor may be pronounced commendable, as it was certainly successful, and will probably attract audiences to the Princess' for some nights. It remains to be seen whether it will be expedient for Herr FORMES to essay any other character in the Shakspearean repertory."

LONDON THEATRICALS.

Our London correspondent writes to us in the following terms: "The drama is full of curious developments, and I presume that most of our novelties find their way to America. On the other hand, we have imported thence some of our most startling sensations. I remember my surprise at the first sight of the act-drop of a third-class theatre in London covered with the staring advertisements of the neighboring shopkeepers. These are introduced upon the stage in the Christmas pantommes even at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Another step has now been taken in this direction, and the *Telegraph*, possibly in the interests of its own advertising columns, denounces the innovation: 'A new piece, founded by Mr. BURNAND on Mrs. EDWARDS' novel, *The Morals of May Fair*, produced at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday night, seems especially intended to illustrate the low condition of the resources of the stage. Wit, fancy and invention would appear to have been banished from the board. Histrionic talent is thrust aside to allow incompetency to be tricked out in silks and satins. A play is now framed for the purpose of puffing a West-end millinery establishment. A lavish toilette is offensively obtruded as a sufficient atonement for the absence of all other recommendations. The lime-light has been employed for many stranger purposes on the stage of late years, but it was certainly not till Saturday evening that its dazzling rays were called into requisition for the sole purpose of lighting up a pink satin dress, kept steadily in focus as the wearer changed her position. If the growing evils of a baneful system, now practiced to a singularly audacious extent, can only be checked by some plain speaking on a very unpleasant subject, it is quite time, for the sake of the respectable members of the dramatic profession, that the words were spoken. Let persons so bedizened and bejeweled exhibit their own vanity and the extravagance of those who supply the means for meretricious adornment, by keeping in the background of burlesque. Thrust into notice as the representatives of characters for which some amount of education is usually considered requisite, their prominence is at once injurious to the audience and a reflection on actresses who know that the practice of their profession is not incompatible with the preservation of every womanly virtue.'"

At the Adelphi Theatre, a new domestic drama entitled "Eva," produced with every appearance of success, owes its origin to M. EMILE AUGIER's comedy, "Gabrielle." Many versions of this comedy, we learn, have from time to time appeared upon the English stage; and the present piece, we hear, may, with some needful alterations, cope successfully with its predecessors. A slight story is made to extend into three long acts; but the interest, which decidedly flags in the earlier portion, accumulates as the drama draws near the climax, and fully arouses the interest of the audience. There are no component incidents in the play that need description, and the story, meagre in itself, will be much increased in dramatic force by vigorous pruning and a general weeding out of the inflated sentiment with which the commencement abounds. The needed alterations are to be made at once.

Miss BATEMAN was to appear at the Haymarket in "Mary Warner," a new drama by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, on June 21.

THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.

Miss Phillips' Triumph—The Instrumental Performances of Friday—The Fourth the Most Successful Concert.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 18, 1869.

The prophecies of sudden decline in public interest, after the excitements of the 17th, have not been realized. The Coliseum was quite as well filled this afternoon as on Wednesday, and that no larger audience could be accommodated, was yesterday most disagreeably proved. A purely "classical" programme was announced, from which it was also timidly argued that the attendance must inevitably be slight. There was no deafening rattle of anvils, no ponderous roar of artillery, to captivate the fancy of the uncultivated populace. It is pleasant to record that this apprehension turned out to be totally unfounded. No heartier enthusiasm has been displayed at any time during the festival than that which followed the various choral and orchestral selections of the day, and the performance of the solo vocalist, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, who on this occasion quite redeemed the error of Wednesday—an error based, unluckily, upon an artistic miscalculation—and showed herself capable of a delivery and an expression, which, if not so brilliantly forcible as that of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, was yet distinct and satisfactory to all. She chose a simple and flowing air of HANDEL, infinitely better adapted to the place and to the character of her voice (under such circumstances) than the florid melody of MOZART which she first attempted.

The instrumental performances were the best that have been heard in the Coliseum. It appears that nothing but fuller and more frequent rehearsals are needed to enable the orchestra to do its work as well as any smaller body of musicians. WEBER's "Jubilee" overture, under Mr. EICHBERG's guidance, was about as effectively played as I remember ever to have heard it. It is not, to be sure, a composition requiring any great daintiness of interpretation, but that this orchestra is capable even of refinement and delicacy, the subsequent execution of two movements from BEETHOVEN's fifth symphony abundantly demonstrated. The andante, with its sinuous passages for stringed instruments, especially the violoncellos, was given with admirable exactness, if not with all the nicety of an elaborately trained band. The vigorous finale, too, displayed an unexpected finish and dexterity. The choruses, also, were better sung than at any previous concert, although the improvement in this department was naturally not so marked as in the orchestral. It must be set down as an established fact that fugues, however simple, must not be attempted by 10,000 voices. The short chorus from "The Creation," "Achieved is the glorious work," was so blurred and confused as to be almost unintelligible to half the audience. Other selections, however, and particularly the chorals, demonstrated that the association of the week and the repeated practice had so accustomed singers to each other as to enable them to control their power and develop their capacity with twice the precision and solidity they at first displayed. Altogether this concert was the most complete in its artistic results, and the most creditable to the judgment of the managers and the taste of the community that has been given. It was the best possible termination to the regular series of the festival—the children's performances, to-morrow, not belonging to the same class, and not requiring to be included in the same form of criticism.

Close of the Festival—The Concert of the School Children.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 19.

The Festival pleasantly closed this morning with the concert by the school children of Boston, of whom about 8,000 were assembled, under the direction of Mr. EICHBERG. Their performances showed remarkable training and a great deal of intelligence and feeling. Chorals, three-part songs, national airs, &c., constituted their portion of the programme, each piece of which was warmly received by an audience hardly inferior in numbers to that of Friday. Miss PHILLIPS and Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sung,—the former even better than yesterday, and the latter with her accustomed brilliancy. Mr. OLE BULL played a violin solo, which, being almost totally inaudible, was justly pronounced superfluous. The Jubilee is now over, and crowds are leaving town by the evening trains.

Meeting of the Representatives of the Press in the Coliseum—Resolutions Adopted.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 19.

At a meeting of the newspaper reporters in the Press room after the concert, AMOS F. LEARNED, of the Associated Press, presiding, and JOSEPH B. RUNNION, of Chicago, Secretary, a series of resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the Press of the whole country to the City Committee, to the Jubilee Press Committee, to Mr. GILMORE, and to Manager MILLIKEN, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for facilities furnished. The meeting broke up with cheers for Mr. GILMORE, the Jubilee, and the City of Boston.

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of the Census Committee—What has been Done in Their Meetings—The Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 19.

The Census Committee adjourned this afternoon after a daily session of about thirty days. Schedules on various subjects have been adopted, but still it must not be considered that the work of the Committee is entirely finished, or that there will be no further changes in the programme which they have marked out. They will meet again in this city in November, and further consider the entire field, after which their report will be prepared and presented to Congress, accompanied by the necessary bill, to give effect to their general plan. Of the members of the Committee, Messrs. SCHENCK and STOKES were present only a short time, and Messrs. GARFIELD, HALDEMAN, LAFLIN and WILKINSON were constant in their attendance. Messrs. HOUGH, JARVIS, CAPRON, WALKER, ELLIOT, STONE, KENNEDY and BARNARD were among the principal persons who were examined, and whose views were sought for by the Committee. Commissioner CAPRON presented an agricultural schedule, containing 278 quires, which have been reduced to about eighty. Mr. BARNARD presented a schedule on education which was considerably trimmed. Dr. JARVIS gave his views and a schedule on the subject of vital statistics. Dr. E. M. SNOW, of Providence, was examined on the practical work of taking the census, and made some excellent suggestions, which were generally adopted. Mr. KENNEDY made a defence of the census of 1850, and furnished the Committee with written evidence on the disputed point as to who prepared the schedules for the census of this year—showing conclusively that he was their author. Mr. HOUGH gave some valuable assistance on the matter of compilation, and Mr. ELLIOT presented an excellent schedule based on an enumeration of the people *de facto*. Hon. Mr. HALDEMAN, of the Committee, presented a schedule on vital statistics, and also a householder schedule. The Committee formally agreed to print all the schedules, and voted to adopt the schedules of former years for farmers, vital statistics, institutions and the larger industries. The Committee worked hard, were economical, not having traveled over the country, although authorized to do so by law, and those who have an opportunity of judging say that so far they have done remarkably well.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 19.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

There was no issue of United States notes nor fractional currency for the week ending to-day.

The shipments to National Banks	$95,100
The Treasurer holds as security for circulation	342,882,200
And for public deposits	27,538,850
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week amounted to	137,350
Total amount burned heretofore	14,290,877
Bank currency issued to cover bills destroyed during the week	260,900
Total amount issued therefore previously	13,959,048
Balance due for mutilated bills	70,929
Actual circulation	299,858,694
Amount of fractional currency destroyed	294,000

THE SUIT AGAINST EX-SECRETARY STANTON.

To-day, in the District Circuit Court, in the case of W. T. SMITHSON *vs.* EDWIN M. STANTON—an action for $50,000 damage for false arrest and imprisonment—Judge HUGHES filed a motion for an inspection of the orders, letters and documents referred to in the pleas of the defendant, and Judge WYLIE reserved his decision. E. L. STANTON, a son of the EX-Secretary, and W. T. FENDALL appeared for the defence.

INCREASE IN THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

Commissioner DELANO to-day received a letter from St. Louis, Mo., inclosing $50, which the writer said belonged to the Government under a recent decision of the Revenue Department.

NAVY.

Commander Stephen B. Luce has been ordered to the command of the *Juniata*, on the 1st of July next. Lieutenant-Commanders Henry L. Johnson and James D. Graham, Master Thomas J. Tuttle, Paymaster George R. Martan, Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones and First Assistant Engineer George W. Magee have been ordered to the *Juniata*.

The following have been detached from the stations opposite their names and ordered to the *Juniata:* Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Master Henry Whelan, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and Assistant Surgeon J. Morrison Scott, from Chelsea Hospital.

The Mary Dow Clarke Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The man who writes without knowing anything of the circumstances, or of the subject of which he writes, is quite certain to write unwisely," says "M. D.," in reply to the letter signed "X.," in the TIMES of the 30th inst. This is a proposition whose truth no one will attempt to gainsay, but we wish to add that he who writes with a willful determination to misrepresent facts for the purpose of shielding his own follies or errors, writes far less wisely, as is the case with "M. D."

The physician's certificate is again called in question, about which "M. D." writes as follows: "Opposite the second question, (remote or complicating cause,) there stands an interrogation point, (!) showing conclusively that, even after the brain had been examined, there was still a question in regard to the ultimate cause that produced the fatal event." This is an inference fabricated *de novo* by "M. D." out of not the slightest material furnished by the certificate itself. There never was a doubt expressed or entertained, as to the ultimate cause of death in the case, that having been decided upon by the physicians in attendance, and confirmed by the evidence furnished by the *post mortem*. The only doubts ever expressed or entertained were as to remote or complicating causes, not ultimate cause.

The Sanitary Superintendent knew that the suspicion indicated by the interrogation point (!) was not a suspicion of criminality; otherwise granting the burial in the beginning would have been criminal.

The cause of death was plain to the attending physicians; they had no reason to entertain suspicions of violence, and fully anticipated the *post-mortem* appearances that were afterward revealed to them.

We think that "M. D." has made a very poor defence of the conduct of the Sanitary Superintendent by the following remarks, viz.: "Notwithstanding the suspicion indicated by this interrogation point, (!) (as to the remote cause of death,) the permit was granted and the deceased was buried, simply on the ground of the high standing of the physician giving the certificate, whose standing was totally disregarded six days afterward."

We, in common with all of the profession, as far as known, totally disagree with "M. D." upon the point of the physician's rights in the case, as expressed in the following remark:

"As to the physician, all that he could expect of the Superintendent is this, namely, that when the permit for disinterment was issued, he should be notified of the fact."

Before submitting the case to judicial or other authorities, the physician who signed the certificate had an unquestionable right to be notified that charges of a criminal nature had been preferred against the friends or attendants of the deceased during the last illness. The friends of the deceased had a right to such a notification, in order that any explanations of doubtful points might be given by the physician. Such would be the right in any case, but is especially the right when the public officer is a physician, and when the attending physician is acknowledged, as in this case, to be honorable and of "high standing." We happen to have personal knowledge that such a course has been followed by the health authorities, and if the course adopted in this case was the "rule under the circumstances," as "M. D." states, the more respectful course must be regarded as the exception, and we leave to the physicians to decide whether the rule, or exception, is the more conducive to the preservation of professional honor and the punishment of crime.

The history of the case, as set forth by "M. D.," is that a person declaring herself to be a sister of the deceased lady came to the Health Bureau one week after the interment, with the statement that she believed her sister had been killed. The question naturally at once arose, whether this unknown, irresponsible, and, according to her own statement, interested party, had higher privileges than the distinguished physicians in attendance on the lately deceased sister, and who had certified to the death by disease.

Without any consultation or consideration, this very grave question was decided in favor of the unknown party, and the reputation and social standing of the physicians and of the friends were thrown into the public prints—a favor liable to be granted to any lunatic who may chance to fancy that a friend has departed this life in an irregular manner, and who calls upon the Health Bureau with a statement to that effect. "This," in the language of "M. D.," "is the whole case," as we see it, "so far as the Sanitary Superintendent is concerned," and we think the whole transaction most reprehensible, as respects its bearing upon the duties of public officials to society, and its bearing upon professional etiquette, due from one physician to another. The attempt to shield this line of behavior by the cloak of popular sympathy for an afflicted woman clearly to us betrays his own sense of the impropriety of his course. What he did do was, in our opinion, "unworthy the office," and unworthy of any officer of the Board to whose care life and health in New-York have been intrusted.

We do not propose to dispute the propriety of the rule of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, that "when a suspicion has been raised it must not be disregarded"—"absolute medical and moral evidence alone can set it aside"—but we do declare that the course pursued in this case to obtain such evidence has no defence, and resulted, as it always must result, in inflicting unnecessary harm, and in defeating more or less the ends of justice.

"M. D.'s" attempt to throw the responsibility of the indiscreet and indefensible course of the Sanitary Superintendent upon the shoulders of the Coroner, we leave the Coroner to make his own comments upon.

We simply insist upon the point which your correspondent "X." insisted upon, viz.: that the death certificates given by respectable physicians shall not hereafter be publicly declared fraudulent, without their first having an opportunity to defend themselves. X.

THE MISSOURI DESPERADO.

His Side of the Story—A Romantic History.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 15.

In our account of the doings of the somewhat noted character, SAM HILDERBRAND, and his desperate resistance while an attempt was being made to capture him, by the Sheriff of Washington County and a large *posse* of men, in which one man was killed and the Sheriff and several others wounded, we of course took the statement of those who went down from here to assist in the capture.

With regard to the details of the affair, as given us, they are doubtless substantially true; but regarding the history of HILDERBRAND and the motives which urged him to take the course he has, we felt sure there must be another side to the story. The facts, as related by those cognizant with his history, show that he was driven to desperation by the injuries received from those claiming to be Union men, and that he has, in a measure, taken redress into his own hands, with a determination of avenging his wrongs.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861, SAM HILDERBRAND and his brother FRANK HILDERBRAND, it seems, were accused of stealing from some of the citizens of St. Francois County. A band of men were organized, who captured FRANK HILDERBRAND, took him out and hung him. They covered up the body in a ravine. SAM HILDERBRAND suspected FIRMAN MCILVAINE, a mere youth, and son of Mr. ORVILLE MCILVAINE, now of this city, to have been the leader of the band who hung his brother. He determined to avenge his brother's death, and discovering young MCILVAINE at work in the harvest field, cradling wheat, he shot him dead. This occurred the same season that his brother was hung. HILDERBRAND then abandoned his home, and became a desperate leader on the Confederate side. His operations extended from the Arkansas line to St. Francois County, and many persons were killed by him during the war. After his name became famous as a partisan leader, Governor FLETCHER offered a reward for his capture, on the charge of the murder of MCILVAINE, and rewards were also offered by the citizens of St. Francois and Washington Counties. A number of HILDERBRAND's partisans united in offering the reward, to save themselves from being distrusted by the Union men. But he evaded capture. He boasted that the county first to start in the bush, he would bid defiance to a regiment of men in pursuit.

About this time a German company, supposed to belong to Colonel MUELLER's regiment, posted at Cadet Station, followed in pursuit of HILDERBRAND, but the latter eluded them. They went to the residence of his mother—an old woman—located on Big River, eight miles from Blackwell Station, and asked for SAM HILDERBRAND, and, not finding him, they ordered the old woman and her daughter to leave the premises. Then they set fire to the house, and shot a younger brother of HILDERBRAND, 14 years of age, named HENRY, who was ordered by his mother to stay behind and save what he could from the destruction. The men then took what plunder they wanted, let down the fences, and drove the stock away with them. HILDERBRAND has, since the war, made one of the citizens deliver up to him some of the cattle taken on that occasion. The party then went to the La Grave Lead Mines and captured WASHINGTON HILDERBRAND and a man named LANDUSKY, and taking them out into a lane about a hundred yards from the shaft where they had been at work, shot them. WASHINGTON fell at the first fire, but LANDUSKY was fired at nine times before he fell. This occurred on Friday, and LANDUSKY was to have been married to a sister of HILDERBRAND (the same who was driven from the house with her mother) on the following Sunday.

These circumstances embittered the heart of HILDERBRAND, and he doubtless registered a vow to avenge what he regarded as the cold-blooded murder of his relatives.

At the close of the war he went to Texas, and returned to St. Francisco County about a year ago in poor circumstances. He gave out that he wanted to settle up his mother's estate, from which he expected some $300 or $400. Poverty drove him to engage in hard work. He chopped cord wood for a time at Rush Tower Bend, some thirty miles below St. Louis.

One day he went to De Soto, and a friend who was with him asked Colonel BILL FLETCHER if he would like to see HILDERBRAND. The Colonel replied that he would shoot him at first sight. HILDERBRAND then tapped FLETCHER on the shoulder, and said he was the man. FLETCHER, it is said, forgot his brave words, and promised to let HILDERBRAND alone, if the latter would do the same by him.

The following incident is related: Since the row HILDERBRAND was shot through the leg by JACK SMITH, and his wounds were dressed by a woman, who afterward married a man who squandered all her means. He then left his wife and lived with her negro servant in Arkansas. HILDERBRAND, stung with resentment at the way in which the woman who attended to him while sick was treated, went with a few men, and, tying the man and negress together, flung them into the river. For this act HILDERBRAND was tried and sentenced to be hung. Before the time of execution, 200 men clothed in Federal uniform, went to the jailer and demanded that the prisoner be given to them. The jailer supposed the object was to lynch him, instead of which they put him on a horse and he made his escape. HILDERBRAND is described as of tall, slender form, sharp features, gray eyes and red hair. He has a feminine voice, sleeps as lightly as an Indian, and can clear a seven rail fence with the agility of a deer. Like SCOTT's Rob Roy McGregor, he possesses boldness, sagacity and prudence, qualities highly necessary in war, which become vices when misdirected. His father was a farmer of rather bad repute, and his mother died of grief after the massacre of her family.

Trouble Between the Government and the St. Croix Lumbermen.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) News, June 14.

United States Marshal HAMILTON left Milwaukee last night on an important mission for the Government. He goes direct to Hudson, St. Croix County, armed with the necessary papers and documents for a seizure of some thirty million feet of pine logs now in Lake St. Croix. The logs, it is said, were cut on land belonging to the Federal Government, without authority. The facts in the case are, that some years ago a grant of land was made by Congress to the State of Wisconsin, for the benefit of the St. Croix and Superior Railroad Company. The road was to be built within a certain time in order to secure the grant, which time was suffered to elapse without the work having been done. Congress made an extension of three years, which three years expired last August. Under the act making the grant, the lands then were to revert to the United States Government. But the State Legislature, at its last session, provided for a commission to go on the property and make arrangements for its protection against trespassers. With this authority a survey has lately been made, and it is estimated from the stumpage that no less than 30,000,000 feet of pine logs have been cut on different tracts during the Winter just past. These logs are now in Lake St. Croix. The lumbermen who have cut them do not attempt to deny that they have been trespassing, but refuse to acknowledge the authority of the State of Wisconsin. These facts having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, Cox, he last week telegraphed to the officers here to have the interests of the General Government thoroughly looked after. Acting under these instructions, Marshal HAMILTON has gone to the scene of trouble. He is clothed with discretionary powers, and is authorized to compromise on the part of the Government with offending parties. We understand the logs will be released on the payment of the regular price of $2 50 per one thousand feet—or $75,000 for the lot, and it is expected that these terms will be accepted. The lumbering firms who are implicated in the transaction number about one hundred and fifty.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TO REMOVE MOTH, PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twen

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 19, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.....c	95¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20C., '62.	122	200 do.....b30	95¾
22,000 do.....b3	121⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.....c	80⅜
$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117	800 do.....c	80½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small.....c	118⅛	100 do.....b30	81¼
		400 do.....c	80¾
50,000 do.....c	118⅜	500 Chi. & N.W. Pf..	94⅝
1,500 do.....c	118⅜	1000 do.....s	94⅜
500 U. S.5-20C., '65,n small.....	119	100 do.....b10	94⅝
		400 do.....c	94⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b3	119⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R....	117⅛
		400 do.....c	117⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40.R	107⅛	300 do.....b30	118
20,000 Tenn. 6s, n..	62	700 do.....s	117
40,000 do.....c	61⅜	300 do.....b30	117⅜
15,000 do.....s30	61	500 Mil. & St. P.....	72⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, s.c. bet. call....	64	100 do.....c	71⅝
		300 do.....s	72
10,000 N. C. 6s, new.	55⅛	100 P., Ft.W. & C....	153
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	93⅛	100 do.....c	153⅜
20,000 do.....c	93⅜	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	83
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	67	500 do.....c	82¾
3,000 T. & W.con.bds	83	100 do.....c	82¾
2,000 Chi., R. I. & P.7s,	98	100 do.....b3	82⅞
4,000 do.....c	98⅛	100 T., W. & W.....	69
1,000 Mor. & Es.1st M	99	100 do...bet. call	68⅛
500 do.....c	99⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf..	60
4,000 Mor. & Es.2d M.	96⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.....	32
5,000 Mich So.S. F.B.	93	2000 do.....c	32⅛
5,000 P., F.W. & C. 1st	105	100 do.....b10	32⅛
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	79	200 do.....b60	33
14,000 Col., C.& Ind. C. 1st M.....c	83⅜	100 Chic. & Alton.....	132⅜
		220 Del., L. & W.....	117
25 Bank of Republic	122	18 New-Jersey Cen.	106
6 Fourth N. Bk.....	107½	10 do.....c	105⅜
5 Cent. Nat. Bank.	116	100 do.....c	106
12 Pacific Mail...b.c.	100	200 do.....c	104
110 Hudson R.....	155½	200 do.....c	104⅛
200 Reading.....s3	97⅜	200 do.....c	104⅜
200 do.....c	97⅜	100 do. bet. c. b15	105
400 Lake S. & Mich. S.	103⅛	10 New-Jersey R....	133
50 do.....c	103⅜	200 H. & St. J. Pref..	119
700 do.....s	103⅜	100 C. C. & Ind. C....	40⅜
100 do.....c	103⅜	10 do.....c	40¾
50 Mich. C. bet. call	134	50 N. Y. & N. H.	135
100 Bruns. C. L.....	11		

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121	$54,500 U. S. 5-20C., '67, b5.....	119⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	118⅛		
30,000 do.....b3	118⅛	4,000 U.S.5s, 10-40,C.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	61⅛	200 L. Shore & M.S..s	102⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s...	93	300 do.....c	102⅞
25 Park Bank.....	163	10 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	73
30 Bk. St. of N. Y....	112⅛	10 Chic. & N. W.....	80
50 Del. & Hud. Can.	130	100 do.....c	78
400 Canton Co.....	62	500 do.....c	77⅞
200 West. U. T.....	33⅛	100 do...bet. call	78⅛
20 do.....c	33¼	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	93¾
100 Mariposa Pf.. b.c	63½	100 do.....c	93¾
400 Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15	600 Chi. & R. I.....	115⅞
150 Adams Express...	59⅜	200 do.....b3	116
200 do.....b30	60	200 do.....c	115⅜
100 do.....c	60⅛	500 do.....small	115⅜
300 N. Y. Cen.....c	184⅜	100 Mil. & St. P.....	70⅜
50 do.....c	184½	800 do.....c	71
200 do.....s	185	200 do.....c	71⅛
200 do.....c	185⅛	200 do.....c	71⅛
100 do.....c	185⅜	800 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	81⅜
200 do.....b30	187	300 do.....c	81⅜
100 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c	39¾	100 P., W. & W.....	67½
20 Mer. U. Ex.....	14¾	200 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	104
200 Harlem R.....	144	300 N. J. Central....	104
50 Reading.....	96¾	200 do.....s30	104
10 do.....c	97	1100 P., Ft.W. & Chi.	153¼
50 do.....c	96⅞	200 Monument Ins....	32
200 Clev. & Pitts.....	94⅝	500 Ohio & Miss.....	32
400 do.....c	94	200 Col., C. & In.Cen.	40
450 do.....c	93¾	100 do.....c	39

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 West. U. T....b3	33⅞	200 Mich. So.....	102⅞
100 do.....c	33¾	100 do.....c	102⅞
200 Pacific Mail....b3	87⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	95¼
100 do.....c	87⅝	100 Rock Island.....	115
200 Harlem R.....b3	144⅛	100 do.....s	115⅛
400 Reading.....	97	100 Chic. & N. W.....	77⅞
200 do.....c	96⅞	100 do.....c	78
250 do.....b3	97		

SATURDAY, June 19—P. M.

The City Bank return this afternoon was again unfavorable, though less than had been apprehended. The deposits showed a falling off of $7,644,795; and the legal-tender reserve, a loss of $1,246,770. The loan averages exhibited a contraction of $6,641,829. A reduction of $28,136 in the specie item, and an increase of $54,039 in the circulation were also noted. The demand for Money was active from the Stock and Gold brokers through regular business hours, and was met with rather more promptness by lenders at from 1-16 ₱ cent. per day, as the highest price, down to 7 per cent. per annum, in gold, which was the more general quotation at the close. In the late afternoon some balances were offered at the legal rate in currency, which was the governing figure all day in the advances made to the large dealers in the Public Funds. A very light demand was reported for Commercial Paper, within a range of from 8@10 ₱ cent. per annum on the choice of grades. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with a cash reserve of $84,476,809, as against $82,507,817 the preceding Saturday, showing a gain of $1,966,992 during the week. The Office held about 17¼ millions of Currency at the opening of business.

A further weakening in the Gold speculation was caused, in part, by the dearness of Money, through the more active hours of the day, which worked against the speculation. The price receded from 137 to 136⅜, and closed at 136⅝. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $94,739,000, and the resulting balances $2,199,816 Coin, and $3,001,939 Currency. There were only $4,875 of Specie exported to-day, making the aggregate shipments for the week, $101,103. The Sub-Treasury received $2,036,901 from Customs; and disbursed $242,414 of Coin interest during the week. The Foreign Exchange market was very quiet, though quoted nominally steady on the basis of 109¾ @109½ for bankers' Sixty-day Drafts on London. The details of the Specie Shipments of the week were as follows:

June 16—Steamship *Fah Kee*, Bermuda, American silver.....		$600
June 17—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana, Spanish gold.....		38,921
June 17—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana, American silver.....		118
June 17—Steamship *Columbia*, Nassau, American gold.....		4,796
June 17—Steamship *Donau*, Bremen, Mexican dollars.....		2,048
June 17—Steamship *Donau*, Southampton, Gold bars.....		46,944
June 17—Steamship *Donau*, Bremen, Prussian silver.....		2,800
June 19—Steamship *City of Boston*, Liverpool, British gold.....		4,875
Total.....		$101,102

Government Securities have been without markable fluctuations in price, on a generally light trade. There were rather freer offerings noted early in the day as the result of the pressure in the Money line; but they were readily placed at the going rates. At the close a steadie temper was apparent, with more disposition evinced to buy than to sell.

There was not much animation in State Bonds, though the prices were more favorable to buyers, especially in the instance of the Tennessee new Six per cents, which were sold down to 61@61½. The Missouri sixes were also depressed. In Railway Mortgages there was not much movement. Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were quoted in the open market at 99½@100, and interest, with a demand more than equal to the offerings, which were very light, at the figures named. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were quoted at 92c.@92½c.

A little more activity was apparent in the Railway and Miscellaneous share line, but with the turn of prices very generally against the operators for a rise, notably so in the instance of the Northwest stocks, which were hammered with considerable energy, leading to a decline about 4 ₱ cent. in the common shares. The later dealings showed a somewhat stronger market, but a slow movement. The Bank statement fell short of the apprehensions of the Street, and was so far favorably interpreted, causing a slight revival of buoyancy in values.

After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Exchange, and on Broad-street, about 6 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-10s	108¾	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅜	121⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅛	119
American Gold Coin	136⅞	136⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	61½
Virginia Bonds, old	58	57
Missouri Bonds	93¾	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¼	55½
New-York Central	186½	185¾
Reading Railway	97⅛	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island	117½	116¾
Northwest Common	80⅝	77¾
Northwest Preferred	94¾	93⅞
Michigan Southern	103⅝	103
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	152¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95¾	93¾
Pacific Mail Company	83½	87⅜
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	81¾
St. Paul Common	73	71½
Toledo and Wabash	70	67½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32
Mariposa Preferred	16¾	16½
Hudson River	155	155
Louisiana Levee 6s	66¾	66¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	119
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1868	119
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅞	10-40 reg	107
5-20 coup., 1864	116⅞	10-40 coup	107¾
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛	6s Currency	106
5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119		

And the following bids for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	101⅛	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	86
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101⅛	California 7s	130
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101⅛	Cal. 7s, large bonds	130
Ill. War Loan	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	101
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97⅛	Alabama 8s	97
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62	N. Y. 7s Canal Py, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
Georgia 6s	53⅜	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
North Carolina 6s	55	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	55½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	91	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	99
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	99
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66⅜	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	89	Gal. & Chi. Extended	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	93⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Erie 7 ₱ 4th ind., 1880	81	Chi., R. I. & Pac	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	74	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Harlem 1st M	100½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., 1869-'72	125	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Mich. C. n. 1st M.	92	N. J. Cen. 1st M	99
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	115⅞
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	93	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	98
Cle. & P. guar. by M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	110	Chi. & Alton Inc	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Peninsula R. R. bonds	95⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	107	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Han. & St. Jo. Con	120⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Del., L. & W. 1st M	98⅜	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	91
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	83⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M	80	Col., Chi & Ind. 2d M	80
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95⅛
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F	83	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	84

And the following bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	123	Chatham	160
Merchants'	127	Bank of the Republic	122
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	143
Union	125	People's	140
America	140x	Nassau	105
City	200	Shoe and Leather	132
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	130
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Continental	120
National	112	St. Nicholas	112
Merchants' Exchange	118⅛	Commonwealth	117
Leather Manufact'rs.	180	Park	161½
Seventh Ward	115	Manuf's and Merchants	91
State of New-York	110	Central National	115⅛
Commerce	128	Fourth National	107
Broadway	207	Oriental	107
American Exchange	113⅛	Gold Exchange	140

The earnings of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From freights	$229,726 27
From passage and extra	16,284 35
From Government transportation	4,886 35
From mails	11,735 00
Total	$345,542 57
Expenses, viz:	
Maintenance of way	$71,689 47
Conducting transportation	47,585 06
Motive power	76,106 28
Maintenance of property	20,943 76
General expenses	9,053 30—216,231 22
Net earnings	$129,312 75

Included in the above is $20,000 for expenses incurred in building and rebuilding locomotives and cars, rebuilding bridges and trestles, excess of wood purchased and paid for over what was consumed, restoration of property destroyed by the war, and the permanent improvement of the road which formed no part of the ordinary repairs or working expenses.

The net earnings ($129,312 75) are accounted for by the payment of accounts chargeable to maintenance of way and conducting transportation prior to 1868, and in the reduction of the amount of bills payable, and increase of cash on hand as compared with the previous year.

The receipts and disbursements during the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, were as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1868	$22,058 86
Income of road	341,365 13
Bills payable	3,27 40
Second mort. certificates of indebtedness	1,740 83
Materials, &c., on hand, Jan. 1, 1868	16,433 67
Total	$384,825 89

Disbursements.

Bills payable	$27,272 00
Interest, &c	1,971 06
Profit and loss	1,315 25
Expenses, 1868 and prior	286,293 94
Materials, &c., on hand	17,313 44
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1868	49,377 11
Total	$384,825 89

The pay rolls for the year for labor and salaries, have all been paid and the material used has all been paid for.

The gross earnings show an increase over those of the previous year of $75,756 50; and the expenses an increase of $46,257 26. For the present year the indications are that the earnings of the road will be largely in excess of those for 1868. For the first quarter of 1869, ending March 31, the gross earnings were $120,677 56, while for the corresponding months of 1868 they were $103,772 16—being an increase of $16,905 40.

BALANCE SHEET.

Capital stock	$1,510,374 54
Company's 7 ₱ cent. bonds (first mortgage and non-mortgage)	$585,500 00
Company's 7 ₱ cent. bonds, first guarantee by the State	550,000 00
Company's 7 ₱ cent. bonds, second guarantee by the State	31,500 00
Company's 7 ₱ cent. bonds, second mortgage	43,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness guaranteed by the State	215,118 52
Certificates of indebtedness under second mortgage	7,883 68—1,732,902 20
Bills payable, &c	55,025 58
Total	$3,298,302 32
Cost of road	$2,696,461 54
Locomotives and cars	385,080 29
Real estate	21,072 62
Bills receivable	$2,617 23
Stock Laurens Railroad Co	4,420 00
Stock S. C. Railroad Co	66,750 00
Stock B. R. Railroad Co	8,000 00—81,112 23
Materials for workshops, &c	17,393 44
Cash, balance (receipts and cash, Dec. 31, 1868)	49,377 11
Profit and loss	66,606 02
Total	$3,298,302 32

President—H. P. Hammett; Directors—H. T. Farmer, J. W. Marshall, J. P. Reed, J. L. Orr, Alex. ander McBee, B. F. Perry, Daniel Brown, William A. Courtenay, C. W. Montgomery, Simeon Fair, F. A. Conner, L. D. Childs; Superintendent, Jas. O. Nesbitt; Treasurer, J. G. Edwards; Auditor, C. V. Carrington.

The Mark Lane *Express* of June 7 says:

"The weather has again been ungenial and sometimes rainy, although interspersed with days of bright sunshine. Sharp night frosts have been frequent, and blackening many pieces of potatoes, and endangering the blooming of the earliest pulse; but the backwardness of the Wheat has been its safeguard, and as yet it has been unhurt, if the thickness of the plant and appointment of the ears do not give many disappointed promise. In many parts of France they have been caught with storms and hail right in the midst of blooming time, producing perfect consternation in some localities; followed by a large business on the advanced rates at Marseilles, partly responded to at Paris, where both wheat and flour have risen. With these reports traveling eastward and northward, the nearer countries of Belgium and Holland have followed Germany in raising prices, and while rain and cold have been subjects of general complaint in Hungary, they have suffered from drought and excessive heat. To whatever quarter, therefore, we turn, we see an upward movement justified by events, and he must be sanguine indeed who sits by his fireside in June and expects vegetation, more especially Wheat, will prosper without a due allowance of solar heat. We were recently told by a late advocate of the system, that our weather was certainly determined by planetary influence, but as the movements of these bodies are like clock-work, nature's face ought to have answered to them as exactly as a dial. Astronomy has, however, brought to light that our planet and the whole system are ever passing through new regions of stars, and the wild vagaries of this season would seem to indicate that this more potent influence was felt in all its diversities, and kept our atmosphere by alternate heat and cold continually on the move. If so, let us hope we are near the end of these eccentricities, and that nature may resume her normal state. Since the foregoing was written it has suddenly become sultry. The markets have fully gained 1s. over last week's rates, and it some places more; but as every gleam of sunshine seems to slacken the buyer's hand, so business has been ruled, with, however, a more decided tendency to gravitation than buoyancy, speculators well remembering its past effects. The cable advices received in New-York have given some stimulus to prices there.

The arrivals off the coast since the 28th of May were 14 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were wheat, 5 maize, 1 beans and 1 dari."

Messrs. Easton & Co., in their Cotton circular of this date, give the following statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	1,688	30,251	1,212	3,822
Mobile	709	15,701	....	260
Galveston	317	1,532	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	2,025	5,325	....	527
Charleston	1,240	3,650	....	....
New-York	2,222	19,147	1,109	583
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	2,495	13,000	....	170
Total this week	10,696	88,506	2,321	5,362
Previously reported	2,001,671	....	952,847	440,414
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	2,012,367	88,506	955,168	445,776
Same time last year	2,076,206	115,213	1,216,676	396,091

Stocks in the Interior Towns, June 11, 1869.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	3,060	5,267
Columbus, Ga	1,150	1,400
Macon, Ga	764	2,587
Montgomery, Ala	1,174	731
Memphis, Tenn., June 18	2,083	719
Nashville, Tenn	909	430
Total	9,140	11,144

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	428,000	611,980
Afloat from India	474,000	412,000
Afloat from America	86,000	107,000
Stock in London	71,170	37,355
Afloat for London	45,000	82,000
Stock in Havre	34,800	41,248
Afloat for Havre	118,705	70,104
Stock in Bremen	11,911	11,787
Afloat for Bremen	5,396	2,192
Stock in United States ports	88,506	115,213
Stock in the interior towns	9,140	11,144
Total	1,372,628	1,502,023
Deficiency in visible supply	129,395	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 100,000 bales; same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12¼d. @12⅝d.; then, 11¼d.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending June 18, 1869, was $5,494,236.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,254,896; total payments, $1,513,696; balance, $84,476,809. The receipts include, for Customs, $245,000; for Gold Notes, $301,000.

It will be seen, from the announcement of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that all parties buying the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad bonds, this month, have the advantage of the gold coupons due July 1, the premium upon which reduces the cost of the bonds over 1 ₱ cent.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Judge Brady.

Premo *vs.* Smith; motion granted; see opinion.
Borchard *vs.* Denzer; motion denied; see opinion.
First National Bank of New-Haven, Conn., *vs.* Corwin; motion granted.
In the matter of George F. Keller to discharge real estate from lien, &c.; petition granted.
Bolker *vs.* Bauck; commission allowed with a stay, on defendant's depositing $1,500 in the office of the Clerk of this Court to the credit of this action as security; the deposit to be made in three days after service of this order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Judge McCunn.

Hatfield *vs.* Victor; motion granted.
Samson *vs.* Samson; motion granted.
Kraft *vs.* Feldman; order granted.
Henderson *vs.* Strang; order granted.
Gilbert *vs.* Upham; motion granted.
Schleisinger *vs.* Latno; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONTRACT—CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL BUTLER'S NEW-ENGLAND RECRUITS AND "UNHAPPY" CONTRACTING LANGUAGE—THE RESULT.

Cornelius K. Garrison, appellant, vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court. The Secretary of War, by an order, approved by the President, of the date of Sept. 1, 1861, authorized General Butler to "raise, organize, arm, uniform, equip," in the New-England States, a force not exceeding six regiments, and his requisitions on the quartermaster, ordnance, and other staff departments of the army were to be obeyed, provided "the cost of such recruitment, armament and equipment did not exceed, in the aggregate, that of like troops now or hereafter raised for the service of the United States." Under this order the plaintiff, on a written contract with General Butler, furnished the Government with 6,00 Enfield rifles for these troops. The rifles were accepted and approved, and payment made at the rate of $27 per gun, for 2,800, and $25 per gun for 3,250. The plaintiff claims that, under the contract, he is entitled to $27 per gun for these last, and brings this suit for the balance due at that price. The original contract was for 6,00 "Minie rifles of the Liege pattern, with sabre bayonets, and all appendages complete," for which the United States contracts and agrees to pay for each of said rifles, as shall pass inspection, the sum of $27, or such less sum as the Ordnance Department may have paid for guns like in quality or description, or contracted to pay for to said garrison. From the finding of the Court, it appears that, at the suggestion of Major Strong, Chief of Ordnance of the New-England Department, the Enfield rifle was substituted for the Liege pattern, when the following memorandum was indorsed on the original contract:

It is agreed by the United States to accept from C. K. Garrison, the contractor, the long Enfield rifles, with bayonets of the triangular pattern, in place of the sabre bayonets, upon the value and conditions as are herein specified.

Major-General-Commanding

The claimant insists that the only effect of this supplementary indorsement of General Butler, was to substitute the Enfield for the Liege gun at the same price that was agreed to be paid for the latter.

The counsel for the Government maintain that its effect is to accept the Enfield rifle at any sum less than $27, for which the United States had paid the Enfield rifles prior to the date of the contract, from any other person.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is reversed, with instructions to the Court below to enter a judgment for the plaintiff for the difference between $20 and $27 each for the 3,200 guns described in the second voucher.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

Before Judge Curtis.

ACTION AGAINST A POLICE CAPTAIN FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Fallon vs. Captain Mills and Henry Casey.—In this case, already reported, where the jury rendered a verdict against the defendants for the sum of six cents each in an action of false imprisonment, counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Spencer, made a motion for a new trial on the Judge's minutes. He contended that the verdict was clearly against the weight of evidence, and that if verdicts such as this were to become the law of the land, then every one of our citizens could be arrested without a warrant, or even without a complaint having been made before a Magistrate, locked up in prison for days, and when finally a hearing is had, and the unfortunate prisoner honorably discharged, he has no redress. The verdict of six cents in favor of plaintiff was but adding insult to injury. Each counsel would rather a jury would spit in his face than to bring in a verdict of six cents for a client of his. It was pretended by the other side that the plaintiff was a vagrant—that he had no visible means of employment—and that that the arrest was made by virtue of the act regarding "vagrants and beggars." But it could not be successfully maintained that the plaintiff was either one or the other. When arrested there were found upon his person a gold watch, a diamond pin, a pocket-book containing $25 in money, and a bank book showing a large bank balance in his favor. It is to be said that even a man had no means of supporting life! In conclusion counsel said that by the laws of this State there were only three ways in which an arrest could be made. First, by a warrant, which must be based upon a duly-verified complaint; second, where the officer is an eye-witness to the commission of an offence; and third, where a felony has been freshly committed. The case of the plaintiff did not come under any of these. It was the duty of the Court to grant a new trial, and if so, good care would be taken that none of the jurors to retry it were anything else than intelligent men.

Mr. Bookstaver, for the defendants, contended, as a preliminary objection, that this Court has not the power to grant a new trial upon the Judge's minutes. The power was attempted to be given by chapter 784, laws of 1867, in an act entitled "an Act in relation to the appointment of two stenographers, &c., for the Marine Court." It is purely a local bill and embraces more than one subject, and the provision in regard to new trials is not expressed in the title. It is therefore unconstitutional and void. Constitution, Art. 3, sec. 16. Again, the motion is not regular because it was not made on the coming in of the jury. But even if chapter 784, laws of 1867, is constitutional, no motion for a new trial can be made except under section 264 of the Code. That section provides for such motion in three cases only; first, upon exceptions; second, for insufficient evidence, and third, for excessive damages. It cannot fall under the first head, for no exceptions were taken; nor under the second, for the verdict was in plaintiff's favor; nor under the third, for no damages were awarded against the plaintiff. The Code does not provide for such a motion where the verdict is too small. Counsel's fifth point was that even if it were in the power of the Court to entertain the motion, it should not be granted. The plaintiff's testimony, in which he took no exception, as no evidence was excluded, nor can it be claimed that the verdict was not in strict accordance with the charge. Counsel then cited several extracts from the Judge's charge to show that the jury had not exceeded their instructions.

The Judge said that while in his judgment the verdict ought to be set aside and a new trial granted, yet he must unquestionably have the power to do it. He would, however, take the papers and render his decision at the next session of the Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 20.

Edward P. White, Beriah Palmer, George Hottenroth, Nathaniel F. Miller, Lawson Carter, (left for record,) Henrick Pape, Peter Dubois, Hercules Atkin, Elizabeth Chessman, Jacob T. Gilford, Wm. C. Jagues, Emil Reuhus, Thomas Guilfuss, Sarah Johnson, Conrad Stein, Jacob Schwoerer.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Jane Noble, Margaret Barnes, Mary A. G. Doyle, John L. Mary Bondier, Cornelia A. G. Lyon, Albert Pittman, Annette Mingard, Hermann Relling, Mary Davis, John T. Brown, Henry Turner, Adeline Taylor, Martin H. Rose, Henry Eckenroth, Rachel Danks, James W. Bishop, Henry A. Schermerhorn.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Numbers of cigar makers were brought before Commissioner Osborn, charged with having violated the act of July 20, 1868. The Internal Revenue Department hold that the true construction of the law requires that all cigars offered for sale since April 1, 1869, if previously stamped, must be restamped.

Further hearing will be had June 22.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

A HOTEL BURGLAR.

The room of James D. B. Shorb, in the Metropolitan Hotel, was entered on Friday afternoon by the door bolt being forced back, when $97 in wearing apparel was carried off. Subsequently Officer McNamee, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Alfred W. Alexander in the street, having in his possession all of the missing property. When arraigned before Justice Hogan the prisoner confessed his guilt and was committed.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

Captain John Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, caused the arrest yesterday of Philip Winslow on a charge of having stabbed Patrick Healey in the back, with a knife, on the 7th inst. As the Captain happened to hear that the prisoner had been at a pic-nic at Harlem, a telegram was sent to Officer O'Donnell, of the Twenty-third Precinct, to come down. He did so, and fully identified Winslow as the man who had bitten him on the nose while under arrest in Eighty-fourth-street, on Thursday night. The accused was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday, when both of the complainants made affidavits against him, and he was remanded for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $3,000 bail. Healey was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to probate: Margaret Waugh, Austalia Fun, Jasper Goldback, John Goates, John Scholh, Joseph T. Whitehouse, John Levys, William Hutcheon, Jr., and John Oliver, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons, deceased, viz.: Charles Gillette, Dorothea Wildey, Conrad Eichhorn, John T. Riely, Jane Eaton, Malachia Flynn, Andrew Bernstein and Daniel Farren, all of the City of Brooklyn.

and Cornelius S. Duggen, of the City of New-Orleans, La.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Annie M. Fitzsimmons and Martha Fitzsimmons were granted to Elisa Fitzsimmons, their mother; and of William J. Doig to Mary Doig, his mother, all of Brooklyn.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Annual Parade of the First Division—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

In General Orders No. 4, Major-General Alex. Shaler, commanding the First Division, announces that the Division, (consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades,) will make its annual Summer parade on the 5th day of July next, to celebrate the ninety

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

WE HAVE MADE
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE
OF OUR
DRESS GOODS
AND
MATERIALS FOR SUITS.

Beautiful Goods at 25 cents to 31 cents.
Very superior Goods at 37½ to 50 cents.
Fine Goods proportionately low.
An examination of our stock entails no obligation to purchase, and will prove that we sell first-class goods lower than any other house.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

ELEGANT ROBES

We shall open on MONDAY an immense assortment of
FRENCH LAWN ROBES,
In Stripes and Chintz Figures, at $2.

We invite an inspection of them, as they are offered at less than half their value.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

AITKEN & MILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS in great variety of patterns; also an elegant stock of
SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
RICH FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE,
&c. &c.

R. H. MACY.

SPECIALTIES.
500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $12 50 TO $90.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.
500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.
1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.
CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
A FEW VERY CHOICE
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

SPLENDID BARGAINS

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,
IN BOMBAZINES, TAMISE. PARISIENNES,
CREPE CLOTHS, CHALLIES,
IRON GRENADINES,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
Also, LINEN LAWNS, ALL NEW DESIGNS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS
And **POPLIN ALPACAS,**
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN SELECT SHADES.
SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
choice styles, at popular prices.
N. B.—One case 4-4 GENAPPE POPLINS, 80 cents, worth $1 25.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
DOMESTIC PRINTED ROBES, $3—RECENTLY SOLD AT $4.
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC ROBES, CONTAINING 12 YARDS, FROM $3 UPWARD, ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
NEW STYLE STRIPED PRINTS, FAST COLORS, 12½c. PER YARD.
FRENCH BROCHE BAREGES, 25c. PER YARD.
EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH PRINTED SATIN CAMBRICS, FORMERLY
75c. PER YARD, FORMERLY SOLD AT $1 25.
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, 25c. PER YARD, RECENTLY 50c.
LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, NICE QUALITY, A LITTLE OUT OF ORDER, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR,
ONLY 15 CENTS PER PAIR.
REAL KID GLOVES AT $1 50 PER PAIR.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
(The latter will be exhibited on the counter in the 10th-st. section, near the elevator.)
THE RESIDENTS OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY AND THOSE OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES, ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ABOVE, WHICH WILL BE FREELY EXHIBITED WITHOUT THE LEAST IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY,
Will offer the balance of their
SUMMER STOCK
at the following extremely low prices:
Linen Suits, ready made, $10 and upward.
Very handsome Burnous, for sea-side and country wear, only $7 50 each.
Percale Morning Robes, with overskirts, ready made, $6 each.
Children's and Misses' Sacques, $3 to $5 each.
Ladies' Silk Sacques, $10 and upward.
Cambric suits, $10 and upward.
Printed Morning Robes, ready made, $5 and upward.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS APAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
FRENCH FLOWERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
Particular attention given to
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX AND MOURNING ORDERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER,
AN ELEGANT QUALITY OF
IRON GRENADINE BAREGE,
IN VARIOUS WIDTHS,
REAL BRUSSELS LACE POINTES, LACES, &c.
AN EXTRA QUALITY OF
LLAMA BLACK AND WHITE POINTES,
BAREGE AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
A FEW VERY CHOICE
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS,
FROM $5 EACH UPWARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
Real Laces, Lace Goods, Lace Sets, Ties and Scarfs, Nets, Collars and Cuffs, plain and fancy Sash, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Embroideries, Brushes, Combs, Small Wares, Cotton and Silk Trimmings and Fringes, Buttons, Satins, Velvets; a choice and beautiful assortment of above goods at the most reasonable prices.
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WET NURSES—WELL-RECOMMENDED Nurses for the city constantly to be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and gooom; thoroughly understands his business, and has best City references. Can be seen at private stable, No. 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; is willing to take care of a garden; well recommended from the last employment. Address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, (RESIDING with his parents,) a situation in a shipping, commission house, insurance office or banking house; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures; the best of City references given. Address EDGAR, care of Messrs. J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

FINANCIAL

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

NOTICE.
STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 338 Broadway.
GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.
At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords,	John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno,	Walter Barnes,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willetts,	John D. Griffen,
Don Alonso Cushman,	Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	William Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd,	Egbert A. Clark.
Isael Corse,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

SCWILES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.
Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR,
} Commissioners.

MISSOURI BONDS.
The coupons upon all Missouri Bonds, except the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad issue, due on the 1st July, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES E. ALLMEYER, State Treasurer.
DAN. M. DRAPER, State Auditor, and ex-officio Fund Commissioner.

THE NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE AND INSPECTION COMPANY.—The books of this Company will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company at the National Bank of the Commonwealth on THURSDAY, June 24, 1869.
The objects of the above Company are of great value in the insurance of steam boilers and other property against loss or damage by explosion, this being a risk not covered by any ordinary policy of insurance.
The attention of capitalists, life and fire insurance companies is invited to this subject.
EDWARD HAIGHT,
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
S. RUSSELL CHILDS,
GEORGE RICE,
H. C. PRATT,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869. Commissioners.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, June 11, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 42 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—350 SHARES STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company. Wanted—Bonds of counties in States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Iowa. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.
The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.
The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2.
By order of the Board,
F. F. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORRY, Penn., June 17, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a-half per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of June to reopen July 2.
F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK,
No. 58 Broadway and No. 29 New-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable on the 1st of July, 1869, free from taxes. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and reopened on the 2d proximo. JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 695 Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson. For choice of days apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the Grove. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT AROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. B. COOKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COUNTRY HOMES IN RYE:

The GARDEN SPOT of Westchester County.
WILSON'S SUBDIVISION
OF FOUR BEAUTIFUL ESTATES,
AT AUCTION, JUNE 26, at 12 M., on the grounds.
Largest sale of this class of fine property held this season. Rare opportunity to secure
HEALTHY, ACCESSIBLE, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP
COUNTRY HOMES
IN ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS, AND SPLENDIDLY IMPROVED PROPERTY.
RYE PARK, KINGSLAND PLACE,
GLEN DALE and WEST RYE.
$400,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.
OVER 100 VILLA PLOTS AND TOWN LOTS.
ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
A SPECIAL EXTRA TRAIN will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 10 A. M., on day of sale.
TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM RYE, AND COLLATION ON THE GROUNDS FREE.
SALE POSITIVE. TERMS EASY.
For pamphlets and further information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., at Rye, or
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine-st.
AARON QUINBY, Auctioneer, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT VILLA SITES
ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
BELONGING TO A. P. PILLOT, ESQ.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, Orange, N. J., eight elegant building sites of 5 acres each, beautifully located on the Turnpike, Northfield-road, Gregory and Mountain avenues, located between the residences of A. P. Pillot, Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, and those of General Marcey, Dr. Marcey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hecker and others. These plots are unexcelled in convenience of location, beauty of prospect and salubrity of climate by any property the same distance from the City, viz., twelve miles.
The property is beautifully wooded with splendid forest trees, well watered with living spring, and commands fine views of the surrounding country; adjoins the village of Orange, with all its advantages; hourly communication to the City of New-York.
Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
L. E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT DUNELLEN, N. J.
On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from New-York.
To be sold at auction by THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, on the premises, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869,
at 1 P. M.,
TWO HUNDRED PLOTS,
Each 50x150 feet, equal to three city lots. Also,
TWO NEW DWELLINGS,
Thoroughly built by owner. Only two minutes from station.
This will be a most desirable and important sale of suburban property, and will bear the most thorough investigation.
Special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Refreshments on arrival of train.
For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOMES ON STATEN ISLAND, THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
on the premises, at 12½ P. M.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869,
a portion of the estate known as
HAMILTON PARK,
AT
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
SEVERAL FINE MODERN GOTHIC HOUSES, with lots adjoining, will also be offered for sale.
For pamplets containing plans and description apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

The above property is offered in villa plots, 50x200 feet, and is unsurpassed in desirability of location and convenience to business centres by any yet presented to the public.

A CARD.
In consequence of the urgent and pressing demand for tickets for our grounds to-day, further extensive advertising is unnecessary. In brief, we state that the sale will take place, rain or shine, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, June 23. Every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort of the excursionists. Special Train will leave foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, by South Side Railroad, at 9:45 A. M. Drive Officers in pass through the cars before starting to eject all boys and suspicious characters. Further particulars at our office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHNSON & MILLER.

A SHERIFF'S SALE OF DOCK PROPerty, corner 1st-st. and Gowanus Canal, South Brooklyn, (late Actmonuing property, 77 feet on Canal by 100 feet deep, will be sold, by order of the Sheriff, at No. 381 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon. $3,000 can remain permanently. D. H. STONE, attorney, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BLEECKER-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 10th-st., a very desirable store and dwelling, with immediate possession if desired. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES At Metuchen, N. J., (one hour from Jersey City; three minutes from depot,) TUESDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., a fine modern residence, ten rooms, stable, &c., with 2 acres each. Also, or by sale, a cheap cottage house and 1 60-100 acres. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock, returning after sale. For posting and account of further particulars at office of PETTIT & FRAZEE, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, Prospect-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low, for cash or on time; also houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE seaside residence, in perfect order, near New-Bedford, Mass., at a great bargain. Apply to E. W. DEAN, No. 84 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., offers for rent:
The three-story dwelling-house No. 125 Waverley-place; has all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout; rent $1,200.
Also the four-story brown-stone house No. 222 West 14th-st.; will be put in order; rent reduced to $2,000. Also second floor at No. 127 Waverley-place, newly painted and papered; rent $30 per month. Also rooms and bedrooms in house No. 46 Hudson-street; $5 to $15; newly painted and papered. Also basement store and rear room in good order; rent $450.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick and brown-stone house on Lefferts-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements; newly painted; perfect order; immediate possession; moderate rent.
J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery, New-York.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, $100 PER month, a pretty, new house, near the Junction Depot, at Orange. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 158 3d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LARGE FLOORS, 35x50 feet; splendid location for stairbuilder or wagon manufacturer. Inquire on the premises, 2d-av., near 63d-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

THE PROPRIETORS OF A LARGE and successful manufacturing concern want to make the acquaintance of an owner of unimproved land with water front, in the vicinity of New-York, for the purpose of the erection of a larger factory and dwellings for the hands employed; the grounds must be large enough for a settlement of some extent. Address Box No. 925 Post Office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK PUBLISHING CONCERN.—A partner admitted with $10,000 cash capital, entitling to half interest; established fifteen years. Address S. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE CELEBRATED "ENDLESS Match" is now better and cheaper. For circulars and full particulars address J. H. TENNENT & CO., Sole Agents and Proprietors, No. 221 Pearl-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN	July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK	Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
To Southampton, $30, Cork To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp...$35, Currency To Paris.... 38, Currency
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, June 26, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE	June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	July 8

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS ..... July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. LEAKEN ..... July 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	Saturday, June 26
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	Saturday, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (LAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail June 30.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—
FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY night.
To facilitate up-town travel, on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., the magnificent ferry-boat JAY GOULD will leave FOOT OF 23D-ST., (North River,) at 4:45 P. M., making direct connection with the above steamers.
TICKETS SOLD AND BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
FOR
BOSTON via NEWPORT
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.
The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. P. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, and 3:20. Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40. Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Pier 1 North River every morning (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 9:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus, Steambo

OUR GREAT PARKS.

The Pleasure Grounds of New-York and Brooklyn.

Some Account of their Present Condition and Appearance.

Their Annual Cost—Improvements Completed and to be Made—The Number of Annual Visitors, and Other Interesting Details.

We are in the midst of the sultry season when the inhabitants of metropolitan tenements feel impelled every now and then to seek rural shades as certain fish come to the surface of the sea to breathe. Comparatively few of our crowded population, and generally those who need recreation least, are able to spend the Summer, or any considerable portion of it in the country. It is a blessing for the masses, therefore, that a few green spots in the midst of the dry desert of brick and mortar are freely open to them at all reasonable hours. The sparse spaces devoted to grass and gravel, here and there marked with green upon the City's map, are, during the pleasanter half of the year, favorite resorts for men, women and children of the poorer classes. They are thronged after working hours in hot weather every day and all day long on Sundays. They are, however, few and far between, and wholly inadequate to the wants of our present population. It is fortunate, therefore, that they are not, as they were a few years ago, the only breathing places easily accessible for all. A wise forecast has provided for the million (including all of the upper ten thousand, who are not slow to avail themselves of its privileges,) places of recreation in this City and Brooklyn whose value can hardly be estimated at too high a figure. They have cost and are yet to cost a great deal of money, but it is money for which the two cities will have something tangible to show as long as they shall exist. The advantage to the public health to be derived from them cannot be set down in figures.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

It is only a dozen years since the smiling acres now designated as Central Park were a barren, rocky waste, inhabited only by goats, pigs and exiles of Erin. When it was first determined to sequester this ground to the use of all the people for all time to come, this writer visited the territory, and in the TIMES, in July, 1856, described its general appearance. It is interesting to recall some of the strong points of that landscape. It was a wilderness, in some places covered with a scrubby undergrowth and in other parts entirely bare. There were no trees whatever there, except a single clump of cedars. The northern part was all rocks, and the southern part nearly all marsh. Pools of stagnant water in some places poisoned the atmosphere. Shanties, occupied by the most squalid and wretched specimens of humanity, were perched upon the rocks, and how their inhabitants managed to exist in the horrible atmosphere, which they themselves assisted to infect, was a mystery.

A few years of intelligent and persevering effort have wonderfully changed all this. The hand of art has smoothed the wrinkled front that nature presented here, and caused the sterile wilderness to blossom as the rose. The rocky ribs, once so unpleasantly exposed, have been clothed with verdant moss or buried beneath fertile soil, now teeming with vegetation. The marshy places have been reclaimed, the bald spots covered over, the ridges made to slope gently to the valleys, or carried up to picturesque heights. Artificial lakes have been formed, fed by the invigorating rills of the Croton. The beauties of an English landscape as described by IRVING are all but reproduced. Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green, with here and there clumps of gigantic trees, heaping up rich piles of foliage. The solemn pomp of groves and woodland glades, with the deer trooping in silent herds across them; the hare bounding away to the covert, or the pheasant suddenly bursting upon the wing. The brook taught to wind in natural meanderings, or expanded into a glassy lake; the sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees, with the yellow leaf sleeping on its bosom, and the trout roaming fearlessly about its limpid waters; while some rustic temple or sylvan statue, grown green and dark with age, gives an air of classic sanctity to the seclusion. The hard, winding roads, the magnificent and diversified bridges, the cool grottoes, the rustic seats and Summer-houses, and all the beauties of the Ramble, the Mall, and the children's play-grounds, where

"Young and old come forth to play,
On a sunshine holiday."

unite to make the contrast between the old picture and the new more vivid. The Zoölogical Gardens on what was formerly Manhattan-square, when they are finished, which will not be for some time to come, and the new observatory, will be features of additional interest and value. The zoölogical collection at the Arsenal is gradually increasing in size. Recently three zebus, one live seal and two curious spider monkies have been added to it. The cost of the Park is set forth in the last annual report of the Commissioners as follows:

The total expenditures for construction from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1869	$5,435,121 23
The cost of the land of the Park to the City	5,028,844 10
Total	$10,463,965 33

The total expenditures on account of maintenance during last year was $269,416 31, devoted to the following objects:

	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Roads, care of	$23,220 77	$366 00	$23,586 77
Roads, repairs of	5,283 31	15,415 23	20,698 54
Bridle-roads, care of	785 97	......	785 97
Bridle-roads, repairs of	181 63	......	181 63
Walks, care of	11,151 83	47 30	11,199 13
Walks, repairs of	3,376 80	13,645 55	17,022 35
Plantations	13,257 20	1,075 07	14,332 27
Turf	14,958 89	540 90	15,499 79
Water	504 15	36 67	540 82
Ice	16,013 11	4,023 67	20,036 78
Irrigation	11,089 42	471 66	11,561 08
Thorough drainage	218 07	299 28	517 35
Transverse roads	196 63	......	196 63
Masonry and bridges	1,092 52	149 89	1,242 41
Tools	1,362 14	1,170 02	2,532 16
Surface drainage	136 28	......	136 28
Buildings	3,829 23	404 73	4,233 96
Lighting Park	232 34	204 47	436 81
Museum	.....	561 61	561 61
Meteorological Department	1,005 00	135 06	1,140 06
Animals	3,723 96	7,098 94	10,822 90
Sheep	940 04	721 05	1,661 09
Restoring extinct animals	2,916 62	236 34	3,152 96
Manure	446 33	......	446 33
Park and gate-keepers' wages and uniforms, &c.	71,030 59	334 55	71,365 14
Special park-keepers' wages	2,616 34	......	2,616 34
Gallery of Art	295 30	86 58	381 88
Music	4,273 00	......	4,273 00
Stationery, printing and advertising	1,203 15	......	1,203 15
Miscellaneous	7,986 11	4,065 01	12,051 12
Proportion of salaries	15,000 00	......	15,000 00
Total			$269,416 31

It is estimated that the cost of taking care of the Park will be about the same the present year. Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, the Comptroller of the Park, estimates that nearly 100,000,000 of people have visited the Park since it was first thrown open to the public. The whole number of persons visiting the Park last year, as shown by the returns kept at the gates, was as follows: Pedestrians, 3,121,167; equestrians, 71,064; vehicles, 1,299,189. Allowing two extra persons for each vehicle, the number of visitors at the Park during the year was 7,089,798. To this is to be added a large number that are not included in the returns.

The work of regulating and grading the public drive laid out by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, extending on the westerly side from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, is rapidly progressing. The Board took immediate measures, after the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners in June last, to have the road actually opened. The buildings on the route, which were sold at auction for $16,527, have mainly been removed, and this capacious avenue for travel, between the upper and lower part of the City on the westerly side, will soon be completed.

PROSPECT PARK.

The obvious advantages to New-York City of a pleasure-ground like the Central Park, induced the people of other cities to undertake works of a like character. The Commissioners of the Central Park truly say that there is scarcely a city of magnitude in this country that has not provided or taken measures to provide a park for the pleasure of its citizens. Baltimore has laid out and improved its Druid Hill Park; Philadelphia has set apart grounds of great extent to be thus used; in Providence, Albany, Troy, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville the subject is under discussion. Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, possessing at the outset natural advantages far superior to the Central Park, has sprung into existence in a comparatively brief space of time. In 1858 the necessity for something of this kind began to be fully realized in Brooklyn. It was at first proposed to establish a number of public pleasure grounds in and about the city, and a Commission was appointed by act of the Legislature, in 1859, to manage the project. This Commission in 1860 reported a plan for eight different parks, to be located in various parts of the city, and intended for the accommodation of those living in their immediate vicinity. Three of these, intended for the benefit especially of the eastern, central and southern districts of the city, were to be of large size. The five others were to be of the class of Fort Greene. This eight-park scheme, however, soon came to be regarded as impracticable and half a dozen years more elapsed without securing anything like a park on a scale commensurate with the size and importance of the city. At length the grounds constituting what is now known as Prospect Park were selected and measures were taken to improve them. Operations on the Park have steadily progressed and a large tract has for some time been open to the public. The extent of ground undergoing improvement during the last year was over 200 acres. The whole area finished, exclusive of walks, roads and waters, on the 1st of January, was 140 acres, of which 109 were laid out in slopes and meadows, and thirty-one were woodland. The finished drives were nearly three miles and a quarter in length; the bridle paths finished or well progressed nearly a mile and a half, and the walks completed three miles and three-quarters long, with nearly five additional miles in process of construction.

The Park, in its present condition, is of somewhat irregular form, and is bounded by Fifteenth-street and the Coney Island road on the west, Franklin-avenue on the south, Flatbush-avenue on the east, and Ninth-avenue on the north. The east drive has been completed. The northern arm of the lake is complete, including about twelve acres of water surface, and a large part of the remainder has been excavated. Breeze Hill concourse is finished. So much of the Parade Ground as will be used for parades has been finished and inclosed by a strong paling. The turf is well established, and was used with satisfaction in several regimental and brigade parades during last Summer. A number of structures of masonry and substantial rustic work have been completed, and others are well advanced. Seventy acres of open ground have been laid down to turf, and thirty acres of wood and coppice land finished. The great well has been sunk nearly to the depth of permanent water flow. For the removal of trees of this class, two machines have been invented and constructed on the Park, and the Commission is prepared to transplant to the Park any thrifty low-branched tree, the weight of which with its ball of roots will not exceed fifteen tons. There are many such in private grounds, which, as they stand, serve no good purpose, and others which must necessarily fall if not soon removed, to make way for new streets or buildings. Fair progress has been made in planting and improving the original growth of the Park. The Commission has been fortunate in obtaining a considerable number of trees originally planted in private grounds, of much larger size than can be had from nurseries.

The natural "lay of the land," with hills and dales and forests and running water, made it a pleasure ground before it was especially set apart for this purpose. The view of the harbor and of the scenery of Long Island, from some elevated points in the Park, is unsurpassed. Altogether, Prospect Park bids fair to become one of the most beautiful spots of the kind in the country. It is located at a converging point on the city map of several systems of communication, as will appear from the following table, showing the distance from the several points named, respectively, to the locality in question, by a straight line and by streets already laid out:

	By Straight Line Miles.	By Streets.
From South Seventh-street, Eastern District	2 40-100	2 50-100
From Hudson-avenue, East River	2 10-100	2 12-100
From Hamilton-avenue, East River	2 2-100	2 3-100
From Green-Wood Cemetery	1 31-100	1 31-100
From the Hunter Fly road, City Line	2 48-100	2 48-100
From Flatbush Church	1 71-100	1 78-100

The Park is an average distance of two miles in a straight line from the several points named, and by existing streets the deviation is so slight that in an ordinary carriage drive it would hardly be noticeable. The total expenditures of the Brooklyn Park Commission, which, besides Prospect Park, has charge of the Brooklyn City parks, mentioned below, are set forth in the following table:

	1865.	1866.
Prospect Park	$17,780 90	$195,701 10

	1867.	1868.	Total.
Prospect Park	$973,903 60	$1,078,645 12	$2,266,030 72
Washington Park	1,851 86	73,835 09	75,686 95
Carrol Park	1,810 56	16,716 98	18,527 54
City Hall Park	....	1,343 03	1,343 03
City Park	558 44	367 98	926 42
Parade Ground	250 68	8,772 89	9,023 57
Total	$978,375 14	$1,179,681 09	$2,371,538 23

Last year the total number of visitors to Prospect Park was 2,136,342, of whom 808,893 were pedestrians, 64,918 came on horseback and 421,598 came in vehicles. As the advantages of the Park are increased from year to year the number of those who visit it will increase. It will become a source of pride to the citizens of Brooklyn and will redound to the credit and advantage of the city. The Park Commissioners may well congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the fact that they at length have a Park worthy of the name and in some degree commensurate with the magnitude and requirements of a great city, where their eyes may be refreshed by resting upon something else than mere interminable rows of brick and mortar; and where refining meditative influences will ever teach them that trade is not the whole end and aim of life; that they have a park richly garnished with natural beauty, whose quiet repose, luxuriant foliage and fragrant ocean-breeze may tempt them from those engrossing mercenary pursuits by which they are too apt to be absorbed, and lead them to better things, abroad precinct, free of access, permanent in duration, guarded well from rude intrusion, where genius may bring its offerings, and nature and art blend together to work out images of serene and placid beauty, open equally to rich and poor, and contributing alike to the pleasure and improvement of the sick and the well, the man of business and the man of work.

The ground lying east of Flatbush-avenue, which it was at first intended to include within the limits of Prospect Park, will probably eventually be sold and the money devoted to liquidating the Park debt. The Legislature has not, however, yet passed the act enabling the Commissioners to do this, and the matter remains for the present undecided.

Spiritualist Picnic.

The Children's Progressive Lyceum, or Sunday School of the Spiritualist Society attending at Everett Hall, went upon a picnic yesterday to Elm Park, in Ninety-second-street, near Fifth-avenue. The party, which was composed largely of grown persons, reached the ground before noon, and speedily lunched from the provisions they had brought. After this, a speech complimentary of the Spiritualist Lyceum system, was delivered by ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, who lauded its beneficial effects upon children. It trained their minds, he said, upon a variety of miscellaneous subjects, and reared them devoid of doctrinal dogmas. Mrs. MARY M. DAVIS, his wife, followed upon the same subject, and was succeeded by a Mrs. WITHEE, who attacked Spiritualists at large upon the inconsistency between their professions and their practice. Mrs. NELLY BRITTAN spoke in a trance state, congratulating the company upon the progress taking place in society, urging them in a general way to follow the dictates of truth, whatever that might mean, and contrasting the interesting instruction of the Progressive Lyceum with the Sunday Schools of former days. A youthful Miss LILLY GREEN, aged six years, recited a poem, and Miss ADAMS, a grown young lady, sang "Up in a Balloon" and "Constantinople." The rest of the time till 10 o'clock was given to dancing, conversation and dinner. The Spiritualist Society of Everett Hall give fortnightly dances during the Winter, in aid of their funds, and have thus been the means of interesting a number of young persons in their ideas, who would not otherwise have been indoctrinated.

Another Balloon Voyage.

Mr. ALEXANDER CHEVALIER, who ascended in a balloon about a month ago from Landmann's Park, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, repeated his ascension yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5 o'clock. On the last ascent, he had determined to remain in the air for two or three days, in order to study its currents, but being rapidly carried toward the ocean he descended near Flushing. On the present occasion he anticipated but a short trip, as he had with him a fellow passenger, Mr. WALTER GRINNELL, an American gentleman in the Japanese Navy. The balloon was of thick fawn-colored silk, well varnished, and surrounded by a rope netting. It had upon the top a valve, which communicated with the basket below by a rope. It was intended that upon opening this valve for a specified time a portion of the gas would escape, and the lower part of the balloon would shrink. Acquiring thus a parachute form, it would steadily descend, and be preserved in its shape by an equalized pressure of air underneath. This principle was explained by Mr. CHEVALIER before ascending, and soon the colossal machine majestically rose, amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. The large assembled company, contrary to expectation, were gratified in less than half an hour by viewing the descent, as described by the aeronaut. It occurred about fifteen miles to the eastward, near Astoria, Long Island.

Mr. CHEVALIER proposes going to Europe in his balloon on the 4th of July next. He will carry with him a raft of inflated canvas, to be used in case of a fall upon the water.

Novel Electro-Magnetic Engine.

Mr. H. M. PAINE, of No. 24 Bank-street, Newark, has applied for a patent for a new application of electro magnetism to motive power. Similar but expensive attempts have been made with unsatisfactory results. Mr. PAINE claims that he has overcome all difficulties. His machine is rated at four-fifths of a horse power, and is capable of running sewing and other machines requiring small power; but the expense is about the same as a similar power from steam. By doubling the size, however, he says he would secure twenty horse power at an expense of $1 per day for running, the fuel being the acids and zinc consumed by the battery. The machine under notice occupies a space of thirty inches in length and height and is about ten inches wide. A new gaslight apparatus has also been introduced by the same inventor. The material used is gasoline, and is so applied as to be said to be non-explosive, with a reduction in cost to about $1 per 1,000 feet.

AN OVERTAXED CITY.

A Change in the Basis of Taxation in Brooklyn.

$40,000,000 Added to the Valuation of Property to Reduce the Rate of Taxation from Five to Three per Cent.—Important Action of the Assessors.

Just when the transaction of public business was supposed to be at a lull at the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday afternoon, and when it was deemed that anything of importance might be done without the public being immediately acquainted with the facts, the Board of City Assessors met in their office and adopted a course relative to the taxation of Brooklyn which, as a new policy, will furnish material for serious reflection on the part of the tax-payers.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. JOHN DOUGHERTY. Mr. THOMAS W. FIELD offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The value of real estate in the City of Brooklyn has increased during the years 1868 and 1869—as evidenced by the record of sales—in so much greater ratio than the estimates made by this Board, that the assessed valuation now forms no more than thirty-five to forty per cent. on the average prices for which such real estate is sold; and,

Whereas, The practice of this Board prior to 1868 had for a long period allowed no more than one-fifth to one-fourth discount on the selling price for the assessed valuation;

Resolved, That twenty-five per cent. be added to the valuation of each and every parcel of real estate as assessed for the current year, and the sum of the said valuation and percentage be placed in the next column, which sum shall be the assessed valuation for 1869.

Mr. FIELD said it would be best to give some reason why the change he proposed should be made, and proceeded as follows:

"It is evident to the most superficial observer that the actual value of nearly the entire real estate in the city has increased more rapidly than the estimates of the Assessors. It has been the wise policy of the Board to preserve such a just medium between the depressed prices which financial crisis might produce, and the extravagant ones which mere speculation creates. We have been justly proud of occupying a safe, conservative position, from which we would not be compelled to retreat when prices of real estate retrograded. The circumstances which now affect the prosperity of our city seem to require an increased confidence in the stability of the high prices which have ruled for the past two years. It is not more hazardous for us to rely upon the great accession of value to real estate within that period, than it was during the war to other property at the comparatively low prices which then prevailed. The reasons which most heavily press upon us for a moderate increase of rate of valuation at this time are not, perhaps, evident without explanation.

First—The great public improvements to the accomplishment of which the city is fully committed have thrown the burden of their payment upon us before our property could sufficiently feel their influence to aid in meeting the increased liabilities by increased values. The debt wisely or unwisely has been incurred, and must be paid. We cannot now escape from the responsibilities we have assumed. The public have become alarmed not so much at the substance of this debt as its shadow. It is not the bare fact that four and a half millions of dollars must be raised from the tax-payers that arouses their dread, so much as the statement that the rate will be four and a half or five per cent. While it is not within the province of this Board to lessen the total amount one dime, it has the power to essentially lessen the burden of paying it. The evils of a high rate are almost too palpable to need explanation.

First—It depresses our real estate in the estimate of foreign capitalists and repels great numbers of persons from making investments in real property, from loaning on bonds secured by mortgages, from erecting manufactories, occupying our vacant dwellings or erecting others. Capital instead of being invited is driven away.

Second—A high rate of taxation actually tends to lessen the value of property by increasing the difficulty of selling it.

Third—We should lose all incorporated companies who can escape by removal of their principal offices. Insurance companies, banks, manufacturing organizations, railroads and other incorporated institutions, would find it impossible to stand up against the current which swept five per cent. of their capital every year out of their coffers.

Fourth—We should lose almost the entire $18,000,000 of personal property now assessed; at least all that portion of it which could be invested in non-taxable bonds.

To obviate all these evils we incur but one danger, and that is not imminent nor overwhelming. It is the apprehended increase of the State taxes. Let us examine this subject of alarm, and ascertain the extent of its power of injury. The State Board of Assessors have never assumed our valuation as the sum for which they debited the City of Brooklyn. It is almost uniformly from twenty-four to thirty millions less. The reasons they offer for this course will have no less weight should our valuation be increased. The State Assessors assert that Brooklyn is already valued at so much higher proportion than the country rates that in equalizing the assessments throughout the State, they must give us the benefit of a lower assessment than we are willing to put upon ourselves. If this is true at the $150,000,000, it will be no less true at $200,000,000. Besides, we have a potent argument with which to meet any pretence of increasing our assessment. We can show, beyond the power of cavil, that the increase of twenty-five per cent. is not the result of an increase of investment of capital, but a change of policy. That all the significance it has is that we desire our rate of taxes to be three per cent. instead of five per cent. Such an argument, enforced by the weight of undeniable facts must prevail. The result of this change cannot but be gratifying to every proprietor of real estate, when it shall be shown that our tax-rate can be so lessened without a cent of additional cost.

The assessment of real estate in 1868 for the twenty-two wards of Brooklyn was		$131,271,141
The estimated increase from new buildings and equalization of value is	13,000,000—	$144,000,000
Additional amount from 25 per cent	36,000,000	
By valuing real estate of Corporation at the returns of actual cost	1,200,000	
By cessation of military exemptions	1,000,000	
By personal property	18,000,000—	56,200,000
Total		$200,200,000

The total State, County and City taxes levied upon city property in 1868 was nealy $5,800,000, the rate of taxation being $2 90.

The vote on the resolution of Mr. FIELD stood five to one, as follows: Messrs. Dougherty, Furey, Field, Shearon, Smith and Breen for, and Mr. Ripley against.

The meeting then adjourned.

It appears that the high standard of valuation agreed upon by the Assessors only represents half of the real value of the real estate in Brooklyn. As it is, however, the tax-payers will not be called upon to shoulder any additional burden that will not be fairly equalized in all parts of the city, the standard decided upon being general and not partial.

MORE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

A Rendezvous in Brooklyn—A Full Cavalry Company Raised in that City—Disbanded Volunteer Firemen Turned Fillibusters.

A visit to No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the headquarters of the Cuban recruiting movement, presents no scenes of bustling and excitement, but is simply a room where the initiated meet and transact such business as is essentially necessary in the carrying out of Captain ANDERSON'S project of raising a company of cavalry. The disbanding of Brooklyn firemen was a favorable circumstance for the Captain's enterprise, and he was discreet enough to comprehend the fact, and to take the earliest advantage of it, so that he was enabled to complete the quota of his cavalry company last night, and in a few days he and his command will be on the way to Cuba to help on the work which has been so warmly commended by Mr. BEECHER. Yesterday afternoon the Captain was informally presented by a number of Brooklyn ladies with a handsomely-embroidered silk guidon, and the formal presentation will take place on Monday afternoon. The movement for the enlistment of men in Brooklyn met with no obstacle whatever, and it is said that no difficulty would be incurred in obtaining a regiment or regiments if the call is only put forth, and the proper machinery set in motion to do the work.

Movement for the Forcible Abatement of a Railroad Nuisance.

Great complaints have for some time past been loudly and repeatedly expressed by the residents of Jersey City against the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, for filling in the land around Communipaw Cove with rotten garbage gathered from the streets of New-York. The stench arising from this source has become an intolerable nuisance, and the following resolution is being freely circulated for signature throughout the city: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Hudson County, in order to protect ourselves against the outrage perpetrated upon us by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and in virtue of our inherent right to abate a nuisance, hereby agree between ourselves that we will use every endeavor to compel the said corporation to respect our rights; and that, should it become necessary, we will sustain and assist and defend each other in any and every emergency that may arise while in pursuance of said object."

Death of Mr. Henry T. Capen.

Mr. HENRY T. CAPEN, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and a gentleman of prominence and wealth, died at his residence at Lake Hopatcong on Thursday. Mr. CAPEN was a retired merchant of this City, and for several years has resided upon a fine estate at Lake Hopatcong. At the Convention which assembled to select delegates to the Presidential Convention at Chicago, in the Fall of 1867, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee, and as such became quite generally known to prominent men throughout the State. He was father-in-law of Lieutenant-Governor WOODFORD, from whose residence in Brooklyn the funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MAYOR HALL'S GAS AGAIN.

Success of Chemists in Producing a New Light—Its Cheapness and Practicability Satisfactorily Tested—The Process Examined by Scientific Gentlemen—Description of the New-York Oxygen Gas Company's Works.

That a cheaper, brighter and less injurious gaslight than this City now enjoys can be produced for public use, is a fact no longer to be disputed. Recent discoveries in chemistry, and the actual results obtained by repeated experiments, have fairly settled the question. What now remains is to enlarge these experiments, turn laboratories into gas works, run the blow-pipe by steam, and make this improved gaslight practical and available.

Efforts in this direction have been commenced both on the Continent and in this country. The attempts at Paris have proved successful, and a movement is now on foot in this City to introduce the new illuminating gas here. The invention is a French one, and about a year ago M. STERNS, a Russian gentleman, appeared in the United States as agent for the sale of the license in this country. Not long since a company was organized in New-York and purchased the exclusive right to the invention in the City. Many wealthy and influential citizens became stockholders in it, works were erected, machinery and apparatus set up, and for the past few weeks a trial of the French improvement has been going on. So far the trial has proved highly satisfactory, and on Wednesday afternoon several gentlemen, including Professor DOREMUS, Professor GUYOT, Professor CHITTENDEN, Professor WHITNEY and others, visited the works, examined the process, saw the new light burn, and expressed themselves well pleased with the results reached.

The Company is known as the "New-York Oxygen Gas Company," and it proposes to furnish a light to our citizens which will be cheaper and better than the ordinary gas now used. What success awaits it will probably be determined before many months.

So many unsuccessful attempts have been made to produce an artificial light for practical purposes superior in every respect to anything now in use, that a new invention in this line would not be looked upon with favor by the public without the most substantial and tangible proofs of its value. It must be seen in actual operation and tested by time before it could attract any notice, much less supersede what has long been used. The proposed illuminating gas, it is claimed, has already proved its superiority at the Company's works, and measures are now being taken to introduce it to the public in an available shape. Meanwhile it may be interesting to know what this new light is and how it is produced.

The principle of it is nothing new. A recent discovery has simply made the manufacture of such a light possible. The theory of its production has long been well understood. The merit of this French invention rests upon the recognition of one of the oldest facts of chemistry, namely—that oxygen is necessary for the production of artificial light, and that the greater the amount of oxygen in combination the more intense will be the light. Upon this principle numerous experiments have been tried with the view to produce some such light as the one now obtained, but they failed practically because of the difficulties in the way of the production and use of oxygen.

There are several known methods by which oxygen gas can be made, but by all of them the cost of its manufacture heretofore has placed its general use out of the question. Could it only have been obtained cheaply enough, the proposed light might have been adopted long since; $300 for 1,000 cubic feet of it, however, was an insurmountable obstacle.

The magnesium light is an instance of the effect produced by the presence in a flame of a large amount of oxygen, but the great expense of its use is well known.

Still another objection to the oxyhydrogen light has been the fact that no substance could be discovered which would withstand the prodigious heat developed by the combustion of the two gases. The metals melted away under it. Common lime was found to answer for a time, but it soon crumbled. Finally, magnesium was substituted, and used successfully. Still more recently, however, it has been discovered that zirconia resists the oxyhydrogen heat even better than magnesium, and so far as known, it can be used permanently. Zirconia, or the oxide of zirconium, was discovered by KLAPROTH in 1789, in the zircon of Ceylon. It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble only in sulphuric acid. The mineral is found in this country.

The *cost* of oxygen, therefore, has hitherto been the chief impediment in the way of its popular use as an agent in the production of a brilliant light. This obstacle, however, has at length vanished. A French chemist, M. TESSIE DU MOTAY, in January, 1866, discovered that oxygen gas could be obtained from the manganate of soda, a substance to be had in abundance, and by a very simple process. He found that from two tons of it nearly 15,000 cubic feet of pure oxygen could be manufactured in a day, the cost being exceedingly small. This discovery at once suggested the idea of an improved illuminating gas according to principles well established, and after many experiments M. DU MOTAY has produced such a gas, and the New-York Company is established to introduce his invention here. What this Company does is to manufacture oxygen gas from manganate of soda. The process can be briefly described. The works consist of a large space surrounded by brick walls and roofed with additions, offices, &c. In the main building are twelve brick ovens containing two large iron retorts apiece. In each of these retorts is placed about 600 pounds of manganate of soda. Underneath them are fires. The oxygen is developed from the manganate by subjecting it to an enormous heat. The fires even are insufficient, and superheated steam from a boiler is introduced into the retorts, and the oxygen becomes free. At this point a current of heated air is pumped in which expels both steam and oxygen into cylinders, where the steam is condensed and the oxygen passes into a large receiver. The air which was pumped into the retorts remains there a short time, and the manganate absorbs from it a fresh supply of oxygen. Steam is again introduced, and the oxygen is again set free and passed into the receiver. This alternate pumping in of steam and air is done every ten minutes. By this process it will be seen that the oxygen is ultimately derived from the air which is pumped into the retorts by machinery. The twenty-four retorts, it is estimated, can produce 60,000 feet of gas per day. The oxygen being thus manufactured is exceedingly pure and ready for use. The next step is to produce the light. This is done by simply uniting the oxygen with ordinary burning gas. The former gives to the latter intense brilliancy, the combination of the two at the burning point making the oxyhydric jet. The combustion takes place as in the magnesium light upon the pencil of the zirconai. The burner is simple, composed of two pipes, one for the oxygin and one for the ordinary gas. On Wednesday two of these burners were lit, and the light compared with an argand burner's light. The effect of the former was brilliant beyond description.

They shone with a steadiness which a gust of wind could not disturb, and the shadows they threw on the walls were beautifully distinct. Colors were also brought out in their most brilliant hue under the rays of the new light.

It was estimated that while one ordinary gas burner consumed eight feet of gas an hour, the oxyhydric light of equal power consumed but one and a half of oxygen and one and a half of the gas. The managers claim that this new light can be burned for less than half the cost of the present illuminating gas.

Certainly the light as produced and exhibited was something which would be universally hailed with satisfaction and delight.

Newark and New-York Railroad.

The new railroad to connect Newark with New-York has been completed as far as Railroad-avenue, Newark, so that there can be now no doubt the road will be in working order before the 1st of July. Several of the directors had an excursion on the road yesterday, and were well pleased with the manner in which it has been constructed, nothing having been left undone to ensure the safety of those traveling thereon.

The Velocipede Championship.

The day for the $1,000 race between SWIFT and BOYLE, for the championship, has been changed from the 23d to the 25th. Both men are now in active training, and will undoubtedly be in the best condition on the day of trial of skill. Yesterday the last deposit of $250 a side was made at the *Clipper* office, FRANK QUEEN being stakeholder. At the sale of pools, on Thursday evening last, SWIFT was the favorite.

Base Ball—Star vs. Mutual.

The Mutuals played the Stars, of Brooklyn, yesterday, and were defeated by a score of 26 to 12. The Stars are well known as an amateur club, and their victory over their professional brethren is a feather in their cap. This is the third defeat of the Mutuals within a week.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The following arrests were made by the Police in this City during the week: Saturday, 256; Sunday, 144; Monday, 225; Tuesday, 275; Wednesday, 189; Thursday, 232; Friday, 212. Total, 1,553.

Detective RADFORD, of the Central Office, arrested JAMES RUSSELL, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Judge PARSONS, of Albany, accusing him of grand larceny. The prisoner was sent to the State capital by an evening train.

The Inman steamship *City of Washington*, arrived here yesterday, after being laid up for over six months, during which time she has received new boilers and engines and a thorough refitting. The run from Queenstown to Halifax was made in seven and a half days.

A sneak thief entered the office of CORLIES, MACY & Co., at No. 33 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon, when he carried off $800 in currency which he found on a desk.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER, auctioneers, request us to state that the accusations of fraudulent sale of Adams Express packages by them on the 11th inst., are wholly untrue, and unfounded in fact; and that they were ignorant, as stated, of the contents of the packages sold.

JAMES STRAPP, aged 22, residing in Thirty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, swallowed some sort of poisonous mixture yesterday, in mistake for medicine. He was sent to Bellevue.

JOHN BRENNAN, of No. 408 East Thirteenth-street, was overcome by the heat yesterday and sent to Bellevue.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the Hudson River, near Seventieth-street, being subsequently sent to the Morgue for exposure.

Yesterday afternoon JAMES KELLY attempted suicide at No. 19 Albany-street by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound proved not dangerous in its character, and was dressed by a Police surgeon.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Police made 389 arrests last week.

The new German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church, in Bushwick, will be consecrated, and the pastor, Rev. G. A. SCHMIDT, will be installed, to-day. The church is located at the corner of Evergreen-avenue and Jefferson-street, near Bushwick-avenue.

The new Fire Department, at their harness shop, are producing sets of harness for $50 which would cost in the market $125.

JOHN FLEMING, who sued in the City Court JAMES MEEHAN for $10,000 damages, on account of breaking his leg by slipping on some ice in front of MEEHAN'S residence, No. 46 Devoe-street, E. D., obtained a verdict for $366.

New-Jersey.

Coroner WARREN held an inquest on Friday night in the case of the child GEORGE MCGEOGAN, who was killed in Prospect-street, Jersey City, by being run over. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but censured the owner of the team for not employing a competent driver, instead of a mere boy. The child was only 20 months old.

Some malicious person placed a torpedo on the horse-railroad track in Erie-street, near Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and upon its being run over by a car exploded, making a loud report, which scared the horses, causing them to become unmanageable. The torpedo was one of those machines originally made to place on railroad tracks to give engineers of trains warning danger. This is the second time that the attempt has been made on this line of cars.

BRIEF NOTES.

There is $1,400,000 in gold on deposit in the New-Orleans Branch Mint, mostly receipts from Customs.

The Michigan State Legislature is petitioned to protect frogs.

The sturgeon fisheries of the Delaware are being thoroughly worked. Nine-tenths of the catch is brought to New-York.

The currant worm is very destructive in Massachusetts this year.

The wheat crop of Tennessee is now being harvested, and while the yield will not be as great as was anticipated early in the season, it will be abundant and fine. The berry is said to be plump and fine.

A New-Bedford juror, who left his horse tied to a tree on going to court on Tuesday morning, suddenly recollected the fact on Thursday afternoon and hastily applied to the Court for permission to go and look after his welfare.

An Ohio editor, on a visit to the Peace Jubilee last week, was frequently compelled to ask his way in the streets of Boston, and appreciating the kind replies he received wrote back to his paper that those narrow, crooked streets inculcate politeness in Boston, as a Broadway jam in New-York teaches patience.

A resident of Wesley, Me., has trapped nine bears within a month, and still wants more.

It is rumored in Ottawa that the Dominion Government proposes to appoint two emigration agents for Ireland—one for the North and another for the South—and one agent for Scotland, with a salary of $1,200 a year each.

Burglars entered the house of Mrs. SARAH WALLIS, in Mayfield, Cal., on the night of the 9th inst., and took out through the window an iron safe containing $12,000 in coin and $2,000 worth of jewelry. No trace of either the robbers or the safe could be found in the morning.

Father CLEVELAND, City Missionary of Boston, will enter upon his 98th year to-morrow. He is still hale and hearty, and apparently good for several years' work yet.

The total amount of income taxes in Chicago last year was $1,745,090 09.

The remains of the late Captain HENRY A. WISE will be interred in Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., to-morrow, and will be placed beside those of EDWARD EVERETT, his father-in-law.

In the trial of a suit between Mrs. Dr. WALTERS and her husband, in the St. Louis Circuit Court on Wednesday evening, the lady's brother became incensed at the doctor's testimony, drew a pistol and tried to shoot him. The doctor dodged behind the Judge, and the Sheriff arrested the assailant.

A crazy man in Faribault, Minn., who thought his employer's dog was going mad, threw the animal into a bed, wrapped him in the clothes and set the bed on fire. He then fled to the woods, and the house, with a brewery near by, was totally destroyed.

Appointment of Supreme Court Reporter.

From the Albany Argus, June 19.

An act was passed by the last Legislature, providing for the appointment of a Supreme Court Reporter. The designation of the Reporter was to be made by the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. The intention of the act was to give the Reports an official significance, similar to the Reports of the Court of Appeals.

An act of this character has long been demanded by a large majority of the Bar of the State. The law fixes the price of the volumes to be issued at $2 50 each.

Yesterday the Board of State Officers referred to settled the matter by the appointmnt of ABRAHAM LANSING, Esq., of this city, as Supreme Court Reporter. Mr. LANSING is a gentleman of studious habits and rare culture, and will bring to the position the discriminating talents required for a place of so much responsibility and care. He has heretofore had experience in authorship, and the profession may rest assured that he possesses the requisite learning and industry to issue the Reports of the Supreme Court in a satisfactory manner. The appointment was cordially concurred in by all the officers named in the Commission.

Sad Affair in Dover, N. H.—A Young Man Shot by a Lady.

From the Dover (N. H.) Enquirer, June 17.

JOHN P. AUSTIN was accidentally shot in the forehead, on Tuesday evening last, by ANNA GAGE, at the residence of Mr. ORRIN COLLINS, under the following circumstances, as near as we could learn them: Several young persons were collected at the house of Mr. C., with whom young AUSTIN worked. He had a revolver, which they were looking at and handling. He put a cap upon one of the barrels of the revolver, and, handing it to Miss GAGE, told her to shoot him. She playfully took the pistol, aimed it at his head, and discharged it, the ball entering his head above the right eye, killing him almost instantly. No blame is attached to Miss GAGE, as none of the party supposed the pistol to be loaded. Mr. AUSTIN was son of JONATHAN AUSTIN, was aged about 17 years, and of steady and industrious habits. The blow falls heavily upon relatives and friends.

A Fatal Quarrel About a Jews-harp—A Young Man Shoots His Companion.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

DELAWARE, Ohio, June 17.

A terrible homicide startled our peaceful city this evening. At 5 o'clock two young men, (colored,) named JOHN TAYBORN and RICHARD GRIEVOUS, got into an altercation in WILLIAMSON'S grocery about a jews-harp, the property of GRIEVOUS. GRIEVOUS was indisposed to quarrel, but, being kicked and provoked by TAYBORN, first slapped and then threw him down, but manifested no disposition to hurt him. TAYBORN swore he would shoot him, and went and got a gun. By-standers interfered and uncapped the musket. TAYBORN then went down the street, declaring he would yet shoot GRIEVOUS, purchased a box of caps, recapped his piece, and returned. GRIEVOUS was sitting quietly in the door of the grocery, apprehending nothing serious in the threats of TAYBORN, when the latter cocked his gun, and at the distance of some fifteen feet discharged the contents of shot in the face and neck of his victim, mangling him horribly, and causing his death in a few moments. TAYBORN then started to run, throwing his gun away, but was arrested by the colored people and lodged in jail. Dr. WELCH made the necessary examination, and the inquest under the Coroner, Captain BANKER, resulted in a verdict according to the facts above stated. TAYBORN was a soldier in the Fifth Colored, and GRIEVOUS was for a while pressed into the rebel service. An empty whisky bottle was found in TAYBORN'S pocket.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾ for money; 92¾@92⅞ for account; United States Five-twenties, 80¾; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 19—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 12⅛d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans .... 12½d.@12⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week:

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, California White, 9s. 8d.; No. 2 Red Western easier at 8s. 9d. Flour, 22s. 6d. for Western Canal. Corn—No. 2 Mixed Western, 27s. 6d. for new, and 28s. 6d. for old. Oats, 3s. 4d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 99s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 72s. 6d. Cheese, 78s. Bacon, 62s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—5s. for Common, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum—8d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits; Refined has declined to 1s. 7d. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 27s. Linseed Oil, £32.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—1 P. M.

Sugar, 40s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Oils—Sperm, £95; Whale, £39 10s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.@£10. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 19.

Cotton opened at 145f. for Tres Ordinaire, on spot, and 142½f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 80⅞. Railroad stocks firmer; Illinois Centrals, 95½; Erie, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 19—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened dull, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 8s. 9d. Western Flour, 22s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19—11 A. M.

Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at 86¾.

PARIS, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 70f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet but unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 19—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer, both on the spot and afloat. The figures, however, are unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Raining	62
Halifax	S.	Raining	57
Portland	N.	Cloudy	64
Boston	S. E.	Clear	65
New-York	W.	Clear	78
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	77
Wilmington, Del	W.	Clear	82
Washington	S.	Clear	84
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	84
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	76
Oswego	W.	Cloudy	57
Buffalo	N.	Cloudy	67
Pittsburg	—	Clear	76
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	70
Mobile	E.	Hazy	86
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	82
Key West	E.	Cloudy	84
Havana	—	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	82
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	78
Charleston	W.	Clear	84

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 19—*In steamship City of London, from New-York.*—Miss Stevenson, Miss M. Brackett, Mr. Adams, 2 Misses Williams, B. and Jos. Lawrence, F. O'Dowd, W. H. Murus, John M. Faber, Mrs. G. C. Brackett, R. A. Bain, Mrs. Bain, Miss Dumble, James Connolly, J. Buckley, Martin Brown, Thomas Brown, Mr. and 2 Misses Brown, G. E. Taft, P. Taft, F. J. Weed, Major Rice and wife, 2 Misses Rice, Miss H. A. Hopkins, Miss Mary Hippney, Miss Kate Rubhe, Wm. Rubhe, Mr. Mudge and wife, T. K. Jones, Mr. Newburn, W. G. Moore, Mrs. Moore, C. De Frondat, B. B. Preston, T. Kelly, Mr. McCay, R. Lawson, Geo. Hattie, Jno. Hattie, Mr. and Mrs. Ruble and infant, J. Olinson, Lates W. Booth, A. C. Rust, R. Rust, R. T. Newell and 2 children, E. McKey, Thos. Luck, B. Bowling, A. E. Morley, Jas. E. Gibbs, Mr. Gray and friend, Mr. Downs, Thos. Snowden, H. A. Tucker, M. Tiler, Miss B. Harding, Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Shook, servant and infant, G. A. Campbell, G. A. Cameron, E. G. St. Marina, T. T. Blackaller, M. Stranley.

In steamship Erin, from New-York.—Mrs. L. H. de Gonche, Miss L. H. de Gonehe, L. H. de Gonehe, G. Kuhn, P. P. Scott and 2 children, Mrs. M. Watkins, Miss A. Watkins, Master C. Watkins, Miss Woodtender, Mrs. Mrs. Merny and child, Mr. Gorle, Professor Chausel, Mrs. J. F. Gynn and 2 children, James Lees, Daniel Mills, P. Smith, Cleamont Puils, R. R. Franklin, Rev. A. Lewarkienchy, Geo. Lole, Mrs. Riggs, Rev. E. Riggs and lady.

JUNE 19—*In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool.*—David M. Clarkson, Frank Culbert, Robert S. Webb, Robert S. Webb, Jr., Mrs. Pell, Miss Pell, Alexander Dick, E. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Hays and child.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 19—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen.*—Cacilie Hirsch, V. Frank, F. Luthin and wife, Maria Rohrs, Aug. Klausmeyer, H. Och, J. Grosch, Henrietto Brandenburg, J. Stumpf, J. Dierksen, Caroline Henrice, H. Rosenbrock and family, H. Wehmeyer and wife, C. Hoffmann, M. Drey, C. Hoerler, M. Willweber, Chas. Einstein, Babette Scharf, Alex. Rosenthal, Katharine Saame, Carl Holborn, C. Janke, Geo. Rittmeyer, Pauline Lappe, Hugo Richter, Andrew Schmid, Josephine Schulze and child, H. Determann, Mrs. Hartung, J. F. A. Meyer, W. Schlott, F. Begemann.

JUNE 19—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, &c.*—Miss M. A. Bramhall, R. Gooder, R. Armand, Chas. Jennings, Mr. May, Geo. Turton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Munn. From Halifax—Mr. Walker and lady, H. D. Franklyn.

In steamship Cortes, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. C. E. Leverich, child and servant, Miss L. B. Babcock, Bradish Johnson, A. D. Deiter, wife and child, R. B. Laring, Miss Van Benthuysen, Miss S. Church, Mrs. Noyes and servant, Master Albert Converse, Mr. Pipes and wife, W. H. Pipes, J. O. Harris, L. Levy and child, Mrs. Ganelly, Miss Ganelly, Thos. Smythe, T. Williams, W. Haughwout, E. Loiseau, F. Binck, J. W. Fowler, J. Schmidt, D. B. Bunet, Mrs. D. Braken, Mrs. C. Hall, S. Champion, Mr. Sullivan, and others in the second cabin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.. 2 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 15 | Gov. Island. 5 04 | Hell Gate.. 6 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bremen, (N. G.,) Liest, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Hecla, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Bellona, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Valley City, Johnson, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murry, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Bosson, W. P. Clyde; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship John Harvey, Harding, Genoa, Bacon & Harvey.

Bark Lorena, Berry, Bristol, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ennerdale, (Br.,) Roper, St. John, N. B.; G. F. Butley; Dr. C. Tupper, (Br.,) Chamber, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; H. D. Stover, Paine, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Albicore, (Br.,) Wilson, St. Thomas, G. A. Phillips & Collins; Larkspur, (Br.,) Johnstone, Galway, Boyd & Hincken; Ellen Stevens, (Br.,) Lewis, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Dirigo, Blair, Brunswick, via Savannah, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans June 12, and South West Pass 13, at 2:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans June 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 16th inst., lat. 28 44, lon. 74 40, passed brig Consort, (Br.,) steering north.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenken, Bremen June 5, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool June 5, Queenstown 7th, and Halifax 17th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 7, off Old Head Kinsale, passed ship Marco Polo, bound east; June 9, lat. 50 28, lon. 23 55, passed ship Marca Greenleaf, bound east; June 14, lat. 43 37, lon. 57 25, saw a bark-rigged steamship bound east.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston June 16, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 17th inst., 4 P. M., 20 miles S. W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah; off Hatteras saw steamship Pioneer, bound south.

Bark Condor, (N. G.,) Leinke, Cette 110 ds., with wine, lead, &c., to M. Lienan & Co.—vessel to master. Was 43 ds. in the Mediterranean; passed Gibraltar April 9; has since had light winds and calms.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, New-Orleans, 12 ds., with mdse. and 1 passengers to Z. Oppenheimer.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Honduras, 17 ds., with logwood, &c., and 12 passengers, to Josiah Jex. Has had light southerly winds; been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Higgins, Malaga April 28, via Gibraltar May 3, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Martha, (Br.,) Ganion, Little Place Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. W. Brewer.

Brig Catherine Morris, (Br.,) Crane, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig B. Young, Trafford, Grand Manan, with lath to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to J. Wild & Son. Sld. in co. with brig Hattie, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Kendall, Soper, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Hattie Klots, Naughan, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to J. Conrad.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. John L. Merrell, Wicks, Mobile 20 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, McFadden, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Baxter, Jones, South Amboy, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary & Louise, Grant, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Piston, Rockland, via New-Haven.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Helen J. King, Davis, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ida V. McCane, McCane, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C. for New-Haven.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Smith, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Excel, Tridlam, Virginia.
Schr. J. Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia.
Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.
Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hall, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. D. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. J. P. Simmons, Vail, Virginia.
Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Harold, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Kennedy, Evans, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Swift, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Kelly, Newburg, for Providence.
Schr. James M. Baylis, Wilson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ontario, Parker, Rondout, for Bristol.
Schr. Thames, Rose, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Kingston, for Stamford.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Cold Spring.
Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, Horton's Point.
Schr. Ceres, Trefeather, Providence.
Schr. Geo. W. Whisler, Phinney, New-London.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Horton's Point.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, New-Haven.
Schr. E. Flowers, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Martha P. King, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingham, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Smith, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Freestone, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Seward, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brave, Vass, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, Erin and Hecla, for Liverpool; Bremen, for Bremen; Columbia, for Glasgow; Bellona, for London; Mariposa and Sherman, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

U. S. School-ship Saratoga, Commander Whiting, from Havana, via Key West; is anchored outside the bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 19.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ships Mont Blanc, from Sunderland; Elizabeth Hamilton, from Cadiz; brig Protege, from Africa.

The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, has arrived.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; bark Sicilian, for ——; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, for Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 18, A. M.—Arr. schrs. J. Tredmore, American Chief, Bramhall, Portland for New-York; Tronbador, Goldboro for do.; Anna C. Miner, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Bridgeport, Conn.; Rosilla B., (Br.,) do. for Providence Kate V. Edwards, Hyannis for Georgetown, D. C.: Abbie Pitman, Gardner for Philadelphia; Advance, Millbridge for Pawtucket.

Sld. brig Sophie; schrs. Annie Currier, (Br.,) Rosilla B, (Br.,) Nantilors, Giraffe, C. & C. Brooks, Sarah R. Thomas, William H. Cleare, (Br.)

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 19.—Arr. steamship George Cromwell, New-York, 12th inst.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—Arr. British war steamer Philomel; steamship Virgo.

Cld. steamships San Jacinto, Huntsville, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; schrs. Lizzie A. Watson, for Providence; R. W. Beebe, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenken, from Bremen, which arrived at an early hour this A. M., reports, June 14, at 6:30 A. M., lat. 45 30, lon. 43 40, passed ship Johanna, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York; same day, at 5:30 P. M., lat. 44 55, lon. 46 30, saw steamship Weser, hence for Bremen; 16th, 7 P. M., lat. 43 12, lon. 53 25, passed an Inman steamer bound east; 17th, 4:30 P. M., lat. 41 15, lon. 65 25, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 18th, 4:30 A. M., lat. 40 47, lon. 68 50, passed a wreck of what appeared to be a large ship, lumber loaded, lying on her beam ends, and full of water; the New-York pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19, went to her; same day, at 9 A. M., lat. 40 40, lon. 69 40, passed steamship Donau, hence for Bremen.

Bark Carlo R., (Aust.,) Bujan, from London, which arrived 17th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann—cargo to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Bacon—Bark, from Boston for Melbourne, 6 ds. out, June 2, lat 35 45, lon. 46 30.

R. B. Walker—Bark, from Boston, bound for Savannah, 13 ds. out, 25 miles N. of Hatteras.

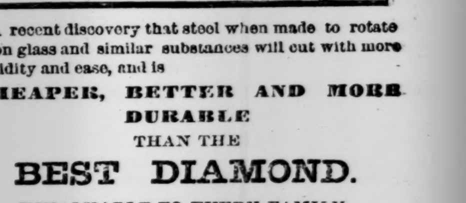
Liverpool—Bark, (of Windsor, N. S.,) from Cuba for Greenock, June 13, lat. 33 41, lon. 76 13.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, June 19.—The steamer Dacian, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

MAGIC DIAMOND,



A recent discovery that steel when made to rotate upon glass and similar substances will cut with more rapidity and ease, and is

CHEAPER, BETTER AND MORE DURABLE THAN THE BEST DIAMOND.

INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY.
NO TOOL-CHEST COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price, $2 each.
AGENTS WANTED.

J. Russell & Co.,
GREEN RIVER CUTLERY WORKS
NO. 83 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
FRENCH CRETONES AND CHINTZES,
FOR SUMMER CURTAINS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LINEN,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT REDUCED PRICES.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 751 Broadway, New-York,
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Robes, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and DOMESTIC PRINTS.
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS AND UPHOLSTERY.
ALSO,
SUMMER CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
PARASOLS, SEASIDE AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
VERY LOW AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., COR. OF CHRYSTIE-ST.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, June 19, 1869.
8, 23, 2, 7, 69, 63, 14, 68, 4, 70, 71, 24, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 390, June 19, 1869.
35, 19, 77, 52, 67, 71, 12, 21, 62, 65, 14, 41, 49.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 413, June 19, 1869.
60, 56, 27, 40, 48, 47, 15, 2, 10, 44, 28, 43, 1.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 414, June 19, 1869.
73, 45, 69, 12, 55, 24, 16, 53, 54, 76, 13, 67, 6.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, informaton furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 8 O'CLOCK
AN ORATION
BY
HON. WILLIAM PARSONS
UPON
MICHAEL ANGELO,
THE ARCHITECT OF ST. PETER'S,
AND THE RISE OF THE ARTS IN ITALY.
PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANS' HOME.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.